



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Chad

Country Said To Possess Largest Oil Deposits in Africa

AB0308224793 Ndjamenan Radiodiffusion Nationale Tchadienne in French 1900 GMT 2 Aug 93

[Text] There has been much talk about oil these days. THE MANAGER, a periodical, has just published an important article about Chadian oil. According to this newspaper, Chad is sitting on gold, which is another way of saying that Chad possesses important oil deposits. The economic journal THE MANAGER reveals that of the 10 African countries blessed with oil, Chad has the largest deposits. In the Doba region alone there are more than 20 million tons of oil, twice what Nigeria has. The Doba deposit, THE MANAGER adds, is three times better than Libya's and five times better than Egypt's deposits. Other oil deposits have been discovered in (Demandra I and II), (Seniki I and II), (Yabe), and so forth. As one can see, Chad is rich, but Chadians are poor.

Interethnic Clashes Reported in Moyen-Chari; 2 Killed

AB0308154093 Paris AFP in French 1308 GMT 3 Aug 93

[Text] Ndjamenan, 3 Aug (AFP)—Two persons were killed and about 20 others injured yesterday in interethnic clashes at Sarh (Moyen-Chari region) in southern

Chad, an official said in Ndjamenan. According to Mr. Yankalbe Passire, prefect of Moyen-Chari, the clashes took place between people from Ouaddai in the east of the country and Sara tribesmen from Sarh region. Two or three alleged "leaders" were arrested and those responsible for these clashes will be expelled from Sarh, the same source stated.

The incidents began with a mere exchange of words between a Ouaddai water carrier and a Sara in the "15 Ans" area. The head of the Ouaddai community then ordered all his followers to close shops in the town and to attack the "15 Ans" area, where the majority of the inhabitants are Saras. A pitched battle followed and about 10 houses were set ablaze. By yesterday evening the town had calmed down, the Moyen-Chari prefect stated.

Gabon

New Opposition Presidential Candidate Announced

AB0308215593 Libreville RTG Chaîne Nationale Radio Network in French 1200 GMT 3 Aug 93

[Excerpt] The name of newest presidential candidate to contest the next December presidential election has been announced: Mr. (Leon Mbouyimbi). His election by party members as the presidential candidate for the African Forum for Reconstruction came as no surprise yesterday afternoon. [passage omitted]

Somalia

Islamic Group Calls for 'Holy War' Against U.S. Troops

AB0308171093 Paris AFP in English 1659 GMT
3 Aug 93

[Excerpt] Mogadishu, Aug 3 (AFP)—An Islamic organization Tuesday [3 August] called for a jihad or holy war against the "satanic" U.S. troops stationed in Somalia in handbills circulated in southern Mogadishu.

The "Voice of the Vanguard of the Somali Islamic Salvation" called on its countrymen to "launch a holy war against the satanic troops of the United States," adding that "every Moslem is obliged to take part in this war." The leafleting marks the first publicity stunt by the organization, which Somalis believe is close to fugitive Somali warlord General Mohamed Farah Aidid.

Local intellectuals said last week that Aidid's supporters were trying to whip up Islamic fervor to swell support for his crusade against UN forces in Somalia. Rallies staged twice a week by about 2,000 Aidid sympathisers in the warlord's south Mogadishu stronghold are taking an increasingly religious tone, they said.

A dozen Moslem leaders at the front of Saturday's rally brandished Korans and accused U.S. soldiers of desecrating and looting mosques during attacks on Aidid militiamen in June and July. [passage omitted]

Gunmen, UN Troops Clash Near Airport, Other Areas 3 Aug

AB0308201293 Paris AFP in English 2003 GMT
3 Aug 93

[Text] Mogadishu, Aug 3 (AFP)—Somali gunmen and UN troops exchanged gunfire Tuesday [3 August] in southern Mogadishu as U.S. helicopter gunships buzzed overhead.

Bursts of gunfire rang out during a two-hour spell starting 8:30 P.M. (1730 GMT), with the fighting centered near the airport and a strategic roundabout. An hotel used by foreign journalists was hit in crossfire from Somali gunmen and Pakistani U.N. troops in a building adjoining the hotel. Journalists monitoring radio transmissions overheard Egyptian members of the UN force call on other UN troops to remain inside their bases.

Official Says No Religious, Colonialist Conflict

EA0208215593 Mogadishu Voice of the Somali Republic in Somali 1100 GMT 2 Aug 93

[Text] A spokesman for the Ministry of Information and Culture said today that the problem in Mogadishu was never based on religion or colonialism. On the contrary, it is based on the UN Operation in Somalia's [UNOSOM] efforts to restore law and order, while Aidid and his group wish to perpetuate lawlessness in their own

interests, the spokesman said. The spokesman said the aim of UNOSOM and the Somali public in general was to implement the Addis Ababa Accord signed by the leaders of the 15 groups, which stated that an interim national council was to be formed in the country following the formation of district and regional councils as well the formation of courts and a police force to restore law and order.

The spokesman added that UNOSOM was also involved in distributing food to needy people, providing health services to people and livestock, the reconstruction of the country, the reconciliation of communities, and the resettlement of large numbers of refugees who had fled the country during the civil war.

The Information and Culture Ministry spokesman said Aidid and his group were still interested in stealing national property as well as private property, as evidenced by their occupation of other people's homes, cultivation of other people's farms, and use of vehicles which they had stolen from their rightful owners. They live in educational centers. They have also used national hospitals for organizing terrorism and hiding illegal weapons. They also use the pavements of the main roads and gardens as places for sleeping and trading, thinking that they will perpetuate their possession of stolen national and private property. The spokesman also said that the group had opposed and violated the regional administration system which was jointly agreed upon in Addis Ababa and ignored the implementation of the same agreement, as clearly shown by their acts. This is indicated by the security disruptions they cause in limited areas in southern Mogadishu instead of developing their home areas and the international community to form a broadbased government. The first steps for establishing that government are in progress. The spokesman wondered how a group with all these characteristics could claim to be waging a holy war for religious reasons. The practice of Islam is not new to the Somali people, who are 100-percent Muslim, and they cannot be lied to or confused about it.

The spokesman went on to say that there has never been a religious or colonialist conflict, but there were small groups using Islam to perpetuate the chaos they are carrying out in the community and at the same time getting forcible support. The Information and Culture Ministry spokesman warned the Somali people to beware of the cheap tactics which the group wants to use to take the public back to the hardships of starvation experienced previously and urged them to support the international community's activities in Somalia.

Pro-Aidid Demonstration Reported in Southern Region

EA0208204593 Mogadishu Voice of the Great Somali People in Somali 1745 GMT 2 Aug 93

[Excerpts] Reports we have received today from our reporter for the Jubbada Hoose region say a big demonstration against the ugly acts that United Nations Operation Somalia [UNOSOM] and the United States are

perpetrating in our country was held in (Sablaale). Participants were from all sectors of society, such as religious leaders, businessmen, chiefs, intellectuals, and many other people whose faces showed a spirit of nationalism. They were shouting slogans, including: We are opposed to the naked political interference by the UNOSOM and U.S. forces in our country; Down with the few individuals who have betrayed Somalis and become colonialist collaborators. [passage omitted].

Also, another demonstration took place in Qoryooley District. Those who participated included religious leaders, intellectuals, youths, farmers, herdsman, businessmen, and also Somali National Alliance army officers. They shouted slogans in opposition to the new colonialism with naked interests in Somalia. Among the slogans of the peaceful demonstrators was: Down with those who want to annihilate the Somali people.

Commentary Condemns U.S. 'Organizer' of Terrorism

EA0408112093 Mogadishu Voice of the Great Somali People in Somali 1700 GMT 3 Aug 93

[Unattributed commentary: "The United States Is the Organizer of International Terrorism"]

[Text] Following the defeat of Nazi Germany and fascist Italy in World War II, two forces appeared with opposing ideologies, namely socialism and capitalism, in the USSR and United States. These two forces strove hard to amass more friends so as to outstrip each other in political, economic and military terms. Often they used political or economic suppression, conspiracies, assassinations and military might. In order to achieve these objectives the United States set up the CIA, the Central Intelligence Agency, whose responsibilities include gathering information on the governments of the world and taking steps to counter governments and individuals seen as opposed to U.S. interests.

History will never forget the civil wars in South America during the last four years, all of which were mobilized by

the CIA, the U.S. spy system. These wars caused the deaths of millions of people, and countless others were injured. They include the wars in Nicaragua, El Salvador, Bolivia, Chile, Peru, and Panama, which the U.S. forcibly occupied.

On the African and Asian continents, let's take Asia first: The death of King Faysal Bin al-Aziz al-Sa'ud of Saudi Arabia in 1975 was no doubt the work of the CIA, which saw him as a political veteran and a Muslim who could have endangered U.S. interests in the Arabian Peninsula. As clearly stated in "The Secret Wars of the CIA," a book written by (?Howard Wards) in 1982, it can also be taken that the CIA was responsible for the death of Muhammad Anwar al-Sadat, the heroic president of Egypt, who the U.S. and Israel saw as dangerous to the existence of Israel and U.S. policy on existence of Jews.

It is also self-evident that this agency was behind the explosion of the plane carrying Muhammad Ziaul Haq, the former president of Pakistan, the reason for his assassination being his great love for Islam.

In recent months the CIA organized terrorist acts against Turkish embassies in Europe because the Turkish Government has supported Muslims fighting Armenian Christians in Azerbaijan. Lastly, the recent unprecedented explosions in Rome and Milan in Italy were no doubt organized by the CIA so as to confuse Italian domestic politics since Italy has opposed the (?crooked) policies of the United States in Somalia. Therefore, Somali people who are well aware of the blackened history of the United States call on the international community at large and governments friendly to the Somali people, those who love the good, Muslim and African countries in particular, to counter the ugly acts perpetrated by the U.S. forces wearing the uniforms and the name of the United Nations.

It is surprising, says the commentator [name indistinct] Husayn Jestu, that the United States describes Third World countries and Muslim countries in particular as terrorist, while U.S. international imperialism has agencies for terrorizing developing countries so as to curb the emergence of forces questioning or reacting to injustice in the world.

President de Klerk Holds News Conference 3 Aug**Confident IFP To Return to Talks***MB0308160293 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1539
GMT 3 Aug 93*

[By political correspondent Pierre Claassen]

[Text] Johannesburg Aug 3 SAPA—The government could not foresee that the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] would be dropped from the negotiations' process and believed it would soon be persuaded to return, President F W de Klerk said on Tuesday. He addressed a news conference after presiding over an all-day National Party [NP] caucus meeting at an airport hotel, just outside Kempton Park, where the multiparty talks are being staged.

"I do not think the situation would develop where we will be forced to take such a decision (to go forward without the IFP) unless the IFP becomes utterly unreasonable," he said.

Bilaterals were continuing and individuals had been nominated to look into specific issues and come up with proposals to facilitate the IFP's return to the World Trade Centre negotiation process. "We are really confident the problem can be overcome," Mr de Klerk said.

Mr de Klerk was asked if and when a point would be reached when the process was forced to continue without the IFP.

"We are not budgeting for failure," he responded. "If that choice is made and a party with substantial support—the third strongest voter support in the country—is shut out, it will have very serious consequences."

The NP thought inclusively and he advised other parties to do the same, he added.

Comments on Proposed Borders*MB0308165393 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 1600 GMT 3 Aug 93*

[Text] State President F. W. de Klerk says a procedure should be employed to obtain the feelings of the people before the borders of the regions of South Africa are finalized. Addressing a news conference at Jan Smuts Airport outside Johannesburg, Mr. de Klerk said he would like the commission on the demarcation of regions to consider the reaction of the people who had to live in the regions before making its final recommendations.

Referring to the actual demarcation proposals, Mr. de Klerk said the National Party would strive to have its original suggestions accepted. These were for two regions instead of one in the eastern Cape and border and for a single region incorporating the Orange Free State, western Transvaal, and most of Bophuthatswana, and not two as proposed.

East Rand Must 'Come to Order'*MB0308163193 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1602
GMT 3 Aug 93*

[By political correspondent Pierre Claassen]

[Text] Johannesburg Aug 3 SAPA—The cabinet will pay specific attention at its weekly meeting on Wednesday to ways to deal with the violence on the East Rand. This was announced by State President F W de Klerk at a news conference following an all-day National Party [NP] caucus meeting at a Johannesburg airport hotel.

"It cannot go on like this. The East Rand must now come to order," he said. More troops may be deployed and a special police briefing on the situation would further guide the cabinet on actions required. "We will not hesitate to send in more troops," he said.

Mr de Klerk was asked specifically about the situation in Katlehong by a journalist resident there.

"There was a perception that the government is not doing enough," Mr de Klerk said. The fact was there were logistical problems in dealing with the area where boulders in the road, for instance, made it impossible for even Hippos and Casspirs to enter the township.

The task of the security forces was difficult, hampering the immediate restoration of law and order.

The detailed SAP [South African Police] briefing would provide the cabinet with the necessary information to address the problem.

Mr de Klerk also responded to proposals emanating from the multiparty negotiation process regarding the establishment of a joint peace-keeping force. The government had come forward with precisely such an initiative a long time ago, he said.

This initiative was to include all organisations with para-military structures and there was some convergence as to how such forces and groupings would be structured and trained. "That is why when it was mooted yesterday (Monday), we were positive in our reaction, but such a force can never replace the security forces."

They could go a long way towards crowd control and peace-keeping activities in an auxiliary role, but they would not have a combatant role and their arming would also be in terms of self-defence.

Political control of the security forces remained with the government, while the special force could interact with the tec and the sub-council on security forces, he said.

Mandela Confers With De Klerk on East Rand Violence*MB0308181993 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1647
GMT 3 Aug 93*

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Kuala Lumpur Aug 3 SAPA—African National Congress [ANC] President Nelson Mandela on Tuesday night appealed for calm from the architects of a new South Africa in the wake of the East Rand massacre. He was speaking in Kuala Lumpur on the eve of his return on Wednesday to South Africa from a one-week fact-finding and fund-raising trip to Taiwan and Malaysia.

Mr Mandela said he had called State President F W de Klerk on Tuesday about the latest killings, "and we exchanged views on how to address the problem". "We agreed we will continue to discuss ways and means (to curb the violence), and meet from time to time... also with other political leaders.

"None of us should lose his cool... it is necessary for us to approach all the questions very calmly," Mr Mandela said at a press conference. He also appealed for people to "remember the background": whites had held privileged positions in South African society "for more than three centuries... and now they feel threatened".

Therefore, it was important for the builders of a democratic South Africa to, on the one hand, keep calm, and, on the other hand, keep the negotiation process moving forward. Mr Mandela said the threat to democracy talks came from the rightwing "and certain black organisations", which he did not name.

He said he was confident that the progress made in the peace process in the past three years would be maintained. He was also confident that the "breakthrough" April 27 election would go ahead, and not be scuppered.

The slaughter of innocent people in the latest killing spree was of grave concern to the ANC, but no-one could be allowed to hold the negotiation process to ransom from those who feared democracy, Mr Mandela reiterated.

He had indicated to Mr de Klerk on Tuesday that according to his information, from responsible officials of the ANC and press reports, the security forces were deeply involved in the East Rand violence.

"I asked him (De Klerk) to brief me," Mr Mandela said. "He (De Klerk) pointed out (that) according to his information this violence was sparked off in a certain area by criminal gangs with no political affiliation."

However, the ANC leader said he couldn't take the issue further at this stage because of the two versions of events. He had instructed the ANC to investigate the matter on the ground, and he would take it up again when he was back in South Africa.

Asked about the call by Anglican Archbishop Desmond Tutu for an international peace-keeping force to be sent to South Africa, Mr Mandela said the proposal had been discussed by various organisations in the country from time to time. There were problems with it, however, because such a peace-keeping force could only come to a country at the invitation of that country's government. "But it is an option we may have to follow."

Mr Mandela also said there were distinct advantages to a peace-keeping proposal by ANC Secretary-General Cyril Ramaphosa, the organisation's chief negotiator at the World Trade Centre. The proposal called for various armed formations in South Africa to be formed into a peace-keeping force. These armed formations knew the country better, but they would need foreign officers with the necessary experience to assist them.

Mr Mandela said all existing armed formations, from the rightwing across the political spectrum to the Azanian People's Liberation Army, "will be welcomed" in a South African peace-keeping force.

"It will be more effective if it is seen to be representative of all shades of political opinion, without exception."

ANC, IFP, Government Officials Discuss Violence

MB0308151493 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 1830 GMT 2 Aug 93

[Interview with Tokyo Sexwale, African National Congress' Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging organizer; Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel; and Hennie Bekker, Inkatha Freedom Party's chief Transvaal coordinator, by South African Broadcasting Corporation correspondent Freek Robinson during the "Agenda" program—live; italicized passages in English]

[Text] [Robinson] Good evening and welcome to this evening's program. South Africa has experienced another bloody weekend. More than 90 people have been killed in violence on the East Rand and people have died in violence in other parts of the country as well. At the Negotiation Council in Kempton Park the senseless bloodshed has been under discussion today. The ANC [African National Congress] has proposed an impartial peace corps to bring the situation under control. But why does the violence keep flaring up, and why do the police seem unable to bring it under control? In the studio I have with me Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel, and Mr. Tokyo Sexwale, chairman of the ANC's PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] region, and IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] chief coordinator in the Transvaal, Mr. Hennie Bekker. Before we started this program we agreed that we would have a constructive discussion to see if we could find any solutions to the violence.

First of all, Mr. Sexwale, if I could put a question to you. I know it's a bit of a negative note to start on, but I noticed last week, when you had a news conference, that you sounded fairly despondent, saying that there is a danger that the violence can become out of control. Do you still have that opinion?

[Sexwale] Yes, Freek, you are very right, there was a note of despondency and frustration that was struck, but I think it reflected the mood of the time. Violence has been very rife in the townships and we were convinced that this violence must never catch the fabric and eat the life of society throughout the country. When you saw the shooting of the people in St. James, the church in Cape

Town, of all places, in Kenilworth, we really got a sense of feeling that violence is breaking out. What we wanted to do was to snuff violence from where it was, prevent it from getting out of the townships, move towards obliterating it, and finally going to the nucleus of the violence, and taking it out. We get a sense of saying, Are we failing? If that does not get them, the opposite happens, it breaks out, and it goes throughout South Africa. We had earlier warned that people should not be complacent that this violence will just end up there. Let's all fight this violence and obliterate it right at its nucleus. To leave it to spread out into the whole country leaves the danger for us, for all the people of South Africa, and we enter with open eyes into Sarajevo, into Angola, into Mozambique, into Somalia. That is why we were a bit despondent. But we shouldn't be despondent. We must find answers to this.

[Robinson] *And today? Are you still despondent or are you...*

[Sexwale, interrupting] *No. We are perturbed, we are angry about what's happening, but we are not despondent. In other words, we're just indicating that there is this sense of frustration, but we are saying, for God's sake, we wanted to eliminate this violence where it was. Close in on it, get to the center, and completely take it out. But instead, when we saw it breaking out, we were saying, now this is the beginning of what we have always feared was going to happen, because we get the feeling that we are failing. But like I say, we must not fail.*

[Robinson] *One of the (?fears), Mr. Sexwale, is that the various parties, including the ANC, might lose control of its members.*

[Sexwale] *That is a fear that we all have. People are talking about civil war. Once there's civil war, there's no organization. It is a country fighting against itself, it is brother, sister, versus one another. It is that type of situation. So we don't want that type of thing to happen. That is why we don't want to lose control. I don't think any political party, any structure of government, the National Party, ANC, PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress], IFP, and so on, I don't think we would like to lose control of the situation. If we lose control, it is going to hit right where we are standing.*

[Robinson] *I accept that you don't want to lose control, but haven't you lost control already?*

[Sexwale] *Not yet.*

[Robinson] *Mr. Bekker, what is the situation in the IFP?*

[Bekker] *Freek, right at the outset I wish to extend our deepest sympathy and condolences to the victims of the violence. In this regard I and our Transvaal chairman visited Tembisa Hospital and conveyed our sympathy to the victims today. We have repeatedly warned that we must do all possible to prevent this from becoming an ethnic conflict, because once it takes on ethnic proportions there is nothing in the country which could stop it. It would now seem our warnings were ignored, and that we are moving into this dead end.*

We are, however, positive that the violence can eventually be stopped, but then it is vital that the leadership on all sides as well as the government cooperate constructively. We have already had the meeting between IFP leader Dr. Buthelezi and ANC President Mandela, and there were positive signs immediately afterwards. But unfortunately that has been washed away, and I think it is important that we get these two leaders back together again to discuss this issue. The sooner that takes place, the better. We have also had the peace agreement between the ANC and the IFP over the violence on the East Rand. We have really tried our best to ensure that it lasts, but after the current events we have asked for an urgent bilateral meeting at the highest level—we must involve the Transvaal and PWV leadership this time.

[Robinson] *I started by asking if you personally feel that you have lost control over IFP supporters.*

[Bekker] *No, the discipline within the IFP is not a problem. All the time I am in contact with our people and there is no way that we have lost control. What is in fact happening at street level is that there is a reactionary feeling taking root as a result of the shocking killings such as in the case of that taxi, the Wadeville case, the reaction of the train line which was nearly sabotaged, and then I have to tell you that the latest incidents with our two leaders who were killed in the Thokoza-Katlehong area is at this stage still very, very raw and we have to do our best to keep our people at ground level under control.*

[Robinson] *Thank you, Mr. Bekker. You went a bit too much into small details that I don't think are known to all in the country, but thank you very much. Minister, just one little question on a negative note before we get to positive things. It is being said that the extent of the violence is so bad that the police have in fact lost the will to control. They said that when violence really breaks out, the police stand back out of fear instead of helping to protect people.*

[Kriel] *I don't think that's true. If we consider that 72 policemen have already been killed this year in political violence, then it is proof that the South African Police try to carry out their duties at all times. But I am very grateful for the positive sounds which come from the two gentlemen here next to me. You see, what I find encouraging is that the total commitment for the maintaining of law and order, for decreasing the violence level in this country is not just thrown on the South African Police. These two gentlemen are right. More has to be done by their leaders as well to decrease violence. I can present you with a long list of things tonight which the government and the South African Police have done to curb violence in this country. I don't want to go into that. The list is too long.*

But what is necessary is that the IFP and the ANC must not only try at leadership level to curb the violence. That

is not where the problem lies. I think that Dr. Buthelezi and Mr. Mandela can conduct a very interesting and good discussion, but the problem is at ground level, and the challenge which lies ahead for these two parties is to get down to ground level where they can stop the violence. With respect, these two leaders will, to use an English word, have to stage a road show to go from place to place, appear together and tell their grassroots supporters: Stop this violence, we are on the way to a democracy, you can vote for whom you feel like, there's no need for us to kill each other so that we only have widows, widowers and parentless kids in this country.

[Robinson] Let's get to practical matters. We said we would try to be constructive. Today there was a proposal by Mr. Ramaphosa in Kempton Park that a peace force should be established, and Mr. Leon Wessels responded favorably. What are your comments?

[Kriel] My comment is that I support that 100 percent. The proposal was made by the ANC. It has been under discussion for a while by the various parties. The government supports it fully, but we must just be careful that we structure it in such a way that such a peace force really does make a contribution toward peace, and not contribute to further violence in the country. That is the only caveat which we...

[Robinson interrupting] Mr. Sexwale, how would you see such a peacekeeping force?

[Sexwale] Maybe before I come to the question of a peacekeeping force as we proposed, we should move away from the concept that Inkatha is fighting the ANC. If we had to go to the East Rand—people are dying in their own homes. Those are not necessarily ANC people. Ordinary people are being attacked in the middle of the night, they are hacked, they are chopped, they are shot at, not in the name of the fact that they are ANC. And some of the people who come there—who are the killers? That's what we should know before we even talk about the peacekeeping force. Who are these people who are murdering people? People go out of their hostels and murder people in Thokoza, they are doing it in Katlehong, they do it in Daveyton, they have now just started doing it in Tembisa.

[Robinson] Do you have an idea?

[Sexwale] That is the question we should ask. The perception of the people is that these are people moving out of the hostels, but who are these people? Are they IFP, you know, the (IFP claiming responsibility) for this. The IFP leadership says it's not their people. Now we have to find out who's this person who lives inside the hostel who is doing all these sorts of things in the name of whoever. But who's dying? Are we saying these are ANC people who are dying, maybe they are ANC. If it's ANC people who are dying... [pauses] These are people going to work, they are shot in buses and taxis, they are shot sleeping at home. Some, one or two people may be members of the ANC, but this is a strange situation. That is why we are saying the fabric of society is breaking apart.

It is in light of this, especially where people have got a perception and they accept the fact, and we are not happy—one life of a civilian lost is one too much. One life of a policeman lost is one too much. We are saying that if the police have got a problem in administering this question, have got a problem in applying the peace accord insofar as these hostels are concerned, whoever stays in those hostels—I'm not pointing any finger, with whoever stays there, and areas around these hostels, if there's a problem, we have, therefore, made a proposal let us have a peacekeeping force, and we are happy that parties are coming forward to support this peace-keeping force. [sentence as heard]

[Robinson] Who should be in that force?

[Sexwale] The composition of that force, inasmuch as we have the multiparty forum, should consist of all elements represented in the multiparty forum, but specifically those elements that have got armies or paramilitary formations. We have Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation, MK—ANC military wing], other people have got their own armies, and so on. We are willing to bring these people forward under the...

[Robinson, interrupting] You mean together with the police and the defense force?

[Sexwale] Yes, of course, under the principle of first and foremost joint control of the security forces. They can't just stand alone. Joint control of the security forces is a principle that we are moving and tabling across for acceptance.

[Robinson] We're talking about two things now. One is the peace-keeping force, the other one is joint control of the present forces, as they are.

[Sexwale] Right. Let me explain the difference here. We are talking about joint control of all security forces, including the liberation armies, or what they used to call the so-called terrorist groups, and so on. Everybody who has a paramilitary force or military force, we bring all those together, with the police and army, and we have joint control. There is the minister here who would sit down and be lording over that control, but that is under the transitional executive council. Once we have that, elements of those people then are pulled out, out of whom we create a force. It's created out of all these people...

[Robinson, interrupting] A special force...

[Sexwale, interrupting] A special force, out of them, that will keep peace. What will be the duties and functions of this force? You'll find them in flashpoints, outside hostels, in Thokoza, in Duduza, in Natal, and so on, guarding entrances to townships, guarding entrances outside hostels, to make sure that nobody attacks the townships, nobody attacks the hostels, so that in the end we don't point a finger at a particular organization and say, You are responsible, but all of us are trying to keep peace, as part of that auxiliary force that assists the police and certain elements of the armed formations.

[Kriel] I think we must understand one another very clearly here. The problem will not be solved by simply involving the organizations which Mr. Sexwale has mentioned in such a peace force. We will also have to give urgent attention to involving the rightwing groupings in such a peace force, because if we leave them out, we will not have achieved our goal.

[Sexwale] *You mean bringing in the far right? Yes, we're talking about everybody who has got a paramilitary formation. It must not be an exclusive process, it must be all-inclusive. If you leave out certain people, especially some of the forces who may be ultra-mad in this country, then you are going to create the most dangerous precedent, where people are going to say: we were left out. Let them be invited, let everybody come in. If they refuse, it is the consequences of their own refusal, but then it must be all-inclusive.*

I agree with the minister. But, however, let us also support the idea that—and of course, this is an agreement that exists between the ANC and the IFP, in the form of arriving out of the discussions between Mr. Mandela and Dr. Buthelezi—that they will go out, hold joint peace rallies, and so on. And it's true that you can't just end up with those leaders at that level, it must go down. Ordinary people must be addressed, but then, when the ANC or the IFP engages in that type of exercise, it must not be interpreted that therefore that violence is essentially ANC-IFP. There is another hand in this violence. People will go and shoot at IFP members in the hostels, others will go and shoot at people in the townships, so that the townships must be turned against the hostels, the hostels against the townships. You find this where there are hostels. But you go to areas of the Free State—no hostels, no Inkatha, nothing—you don't find any violence.

[Robinson] *We don't know who that hand is. Let me ask Mr. Bekker to comment on this peace force.*

[Bekker] We are very suspicious about the summary involvement of especially MK, because our experience to date is that MK in particular and the so-called self-defense units and self-protection units [preceeding five words in English] have been, as far as we are concerned, at the forefront of the violence...

[Robinson, interrupting] But must they not be brought under control?

[Bekker] Definitely, but to simply bring them in—we have a problem with that. You know that the IFP does not have an army, and because we don't have an army or these self-defense units, we have always been on the receiving end. It is common knowledge that more than 300 of our leaders have been murdered. A significant number of those 300 have been murdered by some of these cadres.

[Robinson] But you do have a police force. They can play a role.

[Bekker] That police force is limited to kwaZulu, they operate in kwaZulu, and they do a good job. Our problem is that outside that area our people are totally exposed. As for the hostels, let me add that the propaganda about the hostels is such that even the Goldstone Commission investigated the Thokoza hostel issue, and found no truth in the traditional criticism of the hostels. We find that the hostels normally react to some other action. As for the recent taxi incident in which six people were cold-bloodedly executed... [pauses] Yesterday the body of Mr. Absolom Shoji was stolen from an undertaker's premises, by persons using AK-47 rifles. So you must understand our mistrust. I would like to be given the assurance by other parties that they will condemn this incident involving Mr. Shoji and distance themselves from it. If their cadres were responsible, they should be severely reprimanded.

[Robinson] Minister Kriel, would it be a solution to get, for instance, overseas authority to help with solving the problem of violence?

[Kriel] Again we are busy dealing with the symptoms. The South African Police, any police agency, deal with the symptoms of the violence—that will not stop the violence. There are many other role players who can contribute to the reduction of violence in the country. An international peace force cannot do it. An international police force cannot do it. We have at the moment 115,000 policemen in this country. How many can such an international force send? Let us be practical about this—they come into a country they know nothing about. Must we not go... [pauses] That was the purpose of this discussion tonight—must we not go and look at what we can do locally? What is each role player's task? What is the role of the South African Police? What is the role of the security forces? What is the role of the political leaders in this country? Why can't we have a summit meeting of leaders to talk to each other about the violence, not only words, then this must be followed by real commitment.

There has to be real commitment for ending violence in the country. We must involve the community in this. We have already made an amount of money available to get people at ground level to come forward with plans so that we can limit this violence. The media has also requested this. Please, the media has a definite role to play, television, newspapers, etcetera. Can't they hold a summit conference to discuss the ways in which they can help toward decreasing violence in the country? These are all role players in the sphere of violence.

[Robinson] *Mr. Sexwale, the idea of having a summit of all the leaders, again all the signatories of the peace accord to commit themselves and try to establish ways and means to actually give some teeth to that accord?*

[Sexwale] *Everything and anything must be tried to find peace in this country, to find stability, to save the lives, to save the people, to save this country, everything. But we should avoid holding discussions at the highest level.*

simply because we want to appear in the cameras, the newspapers and so on. It should be something that is done with content, with the understanding that we commit ourselves, not just to being there, but to also say the decisions which are arrived at, those type of summits must be adhered to.

We have all had the peace accord before, a huge Carlton conference took place, everybody was there, we all signed. No sooner than the ink was dry, then people started dying again. The issue is not that, we have a wonderful accord, one of the best things ever to be done was the National Peace Accord. It's there. Indeed we need to recommit ourselves to it. Indeed Nelson Mandela and Mr. Buthelezi, not over this question, as part of the recommitment, we agree that we must hold this type of thing. But I think all arguments should be brought forth here.

We are talking also about the question of an international peacekeeping force, in other words, let's not exploit one avenue. If needs be, and I think it's Archbishop Tutu who spoke like this in Cape Town, to say that we should consider the idea of an international force. If the lives of our people, the nation is in pain and the only thing that can prevent further loss of life is an international peacekeeping force, then that one eventually, in a final analysis, will have to be acceptable. But let's try our local peacekeeping force. We haven't tried that option. Let us try that option and find out how far we go, but also, the minister must hear this. It's also an indication that people do not have confidence in the current security forces, in the police. Why we talk about this peacekeeping force is because we realize that people are losing confidence in the security forces and so many things are said against police who are supposed to be leading people during attacks and so on. It's not everybody out there in the force wearing a blue uniform who's an angel, as all the police themselves are not involved in this. We've got some people who are very much thugs in the townships, we've got criminal elements, people who would like to stoke fires. When we address these issues, it's a package, it's not dealing with a particular thing. Thokoza, we look at everybody and everything that is involved...

[Kriel, interrupting] It has never been proved that the police were part of the violence...

[Robinson, interrupting] We should not start accusing each other again...

[Kriel, interrupting] I just want to respond...

[Sexwale] Enough has been said about the police...

[Robinson, interrupting] I just want to allow Mr. Bekker the last word to end off.

[Bekker] The Inkatha Freedom Party, specifically by word from its leader, has already taken the lead in appealing to all leaders to meet and regarding these latest attempts by the state president, we will have no problems to fall into that, and as far as that can help to defuse things, we will play our role constructively. But I have to

add here that in terms of international peace forces which have to come in, if we look at for instance what the Organization of African Unity said at its last conference regarding the so-called assistance to the liberation movements, then they are seriously prejudiced and specifically toward the so-called liberation movements, and we cannot allow ourselves to be prescribed to by biased organizations.

[Robinson] Thank you very much, Mr. Bekker, I hope such a break can materialize. We hope there will be solutions. We hope there will be practical proposals on the table, and that those elements responsible for all this, as Mr. Sexwale said, will eventually be brought to book. Thank you for your participation tonight. *Thank you, Mr. Sexwale. Thank you, Mr. Bekker.*

President's Office Demands Apology From ANC Over Statement

MB0308150793 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1420 GMT 3 Aug 93

[Text] The Office of the State President has demanded that the ANC [African National Congress] distance itself immediately from a statement insinuating that meetings between State President F.W. de Klerk and kwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi were linked to incidents of violence, such as those in Tembisa over the weekend.

The special assistant to the state president, Mr. Chris (Fismer), said in a statement that if the ANC did not comply with the demand the relationship that had developed between the government's leadership and that of the ANC would be seriously undermined. Mr. (Fismer) said the purpose of such allegations was to divert attention away from the main causes of the violence.

ANC's Ramaphosa Discusses Joint Armed Forces Control

MB0308184893 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 3 Aug 93

[Telephone interview with Cyril Ramaphosa, secretary general of the African National Congress, by Elizabeth Ohene on the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The parties at the South African political talks at Kempton Park have been seriously considering the possibility of joint control of the security forces. It is a demand which the African National Congress [ANC] has been pushing for in response to the recent wave of political violence, but police have had little success in stopping it. Officially, 113 people have now died in the East Rand since Friday [30 July] night, but there are a number of ideas being floated to improve security. One is for some sort of foreign intervention, a proposal which the ruling National Party has rejected. And the other is for a new force involving members of all the country's armed groups. Last night, the ANC and the government debated the issue, and it looks as if changes are afoot.

Afterward, Elizabeth Ohene asked the ANC's secretary general, Cyril Ramaphosa, if the setting up of a new force depended on joint control of the Armed Forces:

[Begin recording] [Ramaphosa] No, no, no, no, no. The joint control aspect is under the transitional executive council. The joint peace keeping force would be a completely separate entity which should be made up of security forces or people from various formations. This would be started from scratch. The joint control one is our attempt to control, on a joint basis, the current security forces to limit their capacity to make the elections difficult to hold or unfair. We want, through joint control of the current security forces, to level the playing field.

[Ohene] Now, would you be able to control such a force even if you were theoretically in charge of them?

[Ramaphosa] Well, our proposal is that the army must be restricted to barracks. We should then be able to form a joint control structure over the police and that the police must not act in a way that would be detrimental to leveling the playing field. We would, through that structure, be poised in a good position to make sure that the activities of the police, which up to now have not been well meaning to our people, would be limited and would actually be stopped.

[Ohene] But you believe that if there is an announcement that you now have joint control over the forces, their presence in the townships, for example, will be more welcomed by your people?

[Ramaphosa] No, no, no. That does not follow, hence the joint peacekeeping force is important because the joint peacekeeping force would be like a neutral force made up of people from various armed formations, united into one force; would patrol the streets of our country. Of course, they would have assistance from the existing force, like the South African Police and so forth. The South African Police would be under joint control and the joint peacekeeping force, a new structure, would be under a completely different command structure, but then there would be cooperation among them. So, that will lend itself to more credibility and legitimacy. [end recording]

Paper Releases Alleged ANC Document on Future Plans

MB0408073693 Johannesburg *RAPPORT* in Afrikaans
1 Aug 93 p 2

[Report by Joe Venter]

[Text] Bad omens concerning whites after the general election have been made in an alleged ANC [African National Congress] document which was sent by a reader in the eastern Cape to *RAPPORT*.

Mr. Julius von Cause, a retired policeman from Hofmeyr, got hold of one of the letters being distributed freely in the town.

The letter, which bears the ANC emblem, has been numbered as "Circular Number 213-6" and is addressed to "senior staff and marshals."

The police told *RAPPORT* that several letters have been distributed to more than just senior staff and marshals. In Cradock they are being distributed freely.

The police were reluctant to say whether the letters were in fact being distributed by the ANC, although according to them, they appear authentic.

ANC spokesman Carl Niehaus has branded the document as disinformation. He said the content of the letter militates against all known policy views of the organization.

The document deals firstly with the success achieved recently and then goes on to give guidelines for the new South Africa after 27 April next year.

The "success story" reads:

- The continuing armed attacks and threats of violence have forced the spineless government to negotiate on so-called peace;
- The psychological warfare by churches to instill a feeling of guilt in whites has been a victory over the Christians;
- Mass action has been a successful way to tear the national economy to tatters and to instill panic among rich settlers;
- The continuing unrest in black education is the forth phase of liberation by education, because the white government simply cannot meet all our demands;
- Everything is contributing to a feeling of helplessness and despair so that confidence in the government will be lost. Be careful, however, not to disturb the Boers too much before we have gained control of the police and the defense force; and
- The continuous pressure caused by the violence and the economic uncertainty is forcing De Klerk to hand over power to the suppressed without a war, as was the case in Namibia.

The circular then goes on to outline the strategy from 27 April 1994 onward:

The greatest fear of the white settler is that he will lose his job, his farm or his house, and all the luxuries. That will give the new democratic government the opportunity to seriously burden them while our comrades in MK [Spear of the Nation—ANC military wing] and APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army] continue with their share of the struggle.

The plans for the future are as follows:

- Surplus land will be divided among our people;
- All posts in the civil services will be filled by comrades;
- Security services will be restructured by our comrades who will defend our people. The whites have been protected for the last 350 years. Let them feel what it means to be second class citizens;
- No ammunition will be made available to whites;
- Health services will be Africanized and, accordingly, whites will have to pay from their earnings to help their liberated brothers;
- Some white schools will be retained, because white settlers will pay anything for white education and that will generate more funds for our people; and
- Pension funds and insurance companies have accumulated billions over the years. That will also be at our disposal for our comrades and education in the years ahead.

ANC Said To Raise \$10 Million During Mandela's Visits

MB0308195393 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1916 GMT 3 Aug 93

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Kuala Lumpur Aug 3 SAPA—The African National Congress [ANC] raised more than 10 million U.S. dollars for its election campaign during ANC President Nelson Mandela's week-long trip to Taiwan and Malaysia, ANC sources said. The sources, who were members of the ANC delegation accompanying Mr Mandela during the past week, confirmed that the Taiwanese Government had agreed to give 10 million U.S. dollars to the ANC for the April 27 election campaign.

In Kuala Lumpur on Tuesday night, Mr Mandela told the press before returning to South Africa that Malaysian Prime Minister Dr Mahathir Mohammad "can never let us down in the request we have made", referring to an ANC request for election campaign funds.

During Mr Mandela's previous visit to Kuala Lumpur, in November 1990, the Malaysian Government gave the ANC five million US dollars, sources there said this week.

The head of the ANC media section, Dr Pallo Jordan, said in Taipei at the start of the two-leg fact-finding and fund-raising trip that the ANC still needed 43 million U.S. dollars for its election campaign.

Following reports from Taipei that the ANC, on its first official visit there, had asked for at least 10 million U.S. dollars, Dr Jordan and a Taiwanese foreign affairs official issued a joint statement denying it. However, sources in the ANC delegation later confirmed that the

Taiwanese Government had agreed to give the ANC 10 million U.S. dollars for its election campaign.

At the press conference in Kuala Lumpur, Mr Mandela said: "Prime Minister Dr Mahathir Mohammad has always been up front in assisting the ANC. He has been one of our strongest supporters. I found him very responsive and constructive to requests raised."

Pushed on the issue of what, if any, moneys would be forthcoming from the Malaysian Government to the ANC, Mr Mandela said: "the prime minister was very positive and very constructive, and I get the certainty that he can never let us down in the request we have made".

The ANC, concerning the second purpose of its trip, was offered training facilities in both countries.

Mr Mandela said an ANC-led government of national unity would accept the offers. In fact, in the case of Malaysia, the ANC had already started making use of the offer.

Taiwan offered to train instructors in agricultural research and vocational training, and Malaysia in diplomatic training.

A group of about 25 South Africans, most of them ANC members and including Magoo's Bar bomber Robert McBride, began a three-month diplomatic course in Kuala Lumpur last month.

The group was briefed on Tuesday by Mr Mandela and his delegation at the plush hotel, with acres of beautiful gardens, where he was staying. Visiting heads of states and royalty stay there which, a Malaysian diplomat pointed out, showed the high regard the country's leaders had for Mr Mandela.

Mandela Visit to Malaysia

WA0408141093

For reportage on ANC President Nelson Mandela's visit to Malaysia, including talks with Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamed, see the Malaysia section of the 3 August East Asia DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

Violence Continues in East Rand Townships

MB0308201493 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1927 GMT 3 Aug 93

[Text] Johannesburg Aug 3 SAPA—Violence in East Rand townships continued unabated on Tuesday with police saying 17 more people died in Katlehong, Tokoza, Tembisa and Daveyton. The latest killings bring to 104 the number of people killed in the area since the weekend.

East Rand police spokesman Capt Wikus Weber said the number of security force members in the area had been

"considerably increased" in an attempt to stem the violence. Internal Stability Unit policemen, from Pretoria's Unit 19 had been deployed on the East Rand, said Capt Weber, but he refused to reveal how many new policemen were involved.

This week, as violence raged in the townships, the African National Congress [ANC] called on constitutional negotiators to set up a joint peace-keeping force as a matter of urgency to stop the carnage. ANC President Nelson Mandela also said from Kuala Lumpur in Malaysia on Tuesday night that he had spoken to State President F W de Klerk about violence, "and we exchanged views on how to address the problem".

ANC PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] leader Tokyo Sexwale said in an interview that joint control of security forces and the creation of a peace-keeping force should go hand-in-hand. All military forces, be they homeland, rightwing or liberation armies, needed to be amalgamated under joint control. From these forces, an elite group would be picked and retrained for deployment in trouble spots where they would take over from the Army and police, said Mr Sexwale.

Mr de Klerk told a news briefing the cabinet would pay specific attention to ways of dealing with the East Rand violence at its weekly meeting on Wednesday. "It cannot go on like this. The East Rand must now come to order," he said.

Mr de Klerk also responded to the joint peace-keeping force suggestion, saying the government had come forward with precisely such an initiative a long time ago. This initiative was to include all organisations with para-military structures and there was some convergence as to how such forces and groupings would be structured and trained—"but such a force can never replace the security forces".

Meanwhile, more than 20,000 Katlehong residents have been affected by the suspension of train services in the township, a Spoornet [Rail Network] spokeswoman said on Tuesday.

Train services from Lindile, Pilot and Kwesini Stations were suspended after the lines were sabotaged at the weekend.

The spokeswoman said it seemed as though residents were using other railway stations and that Spoornet would wait for the police to give them the go-ahead before sending their work teams into the township. She said Spoornet officials were expected to meet members of the train accord—part of the Goldstone Commission and created to look into train violence—on Wednesday to find ways of informing the community of the importance and purpose of the train service.

PAC Official Warns Foreigners Against Visiting Republic

MB0408060193 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2336 GMT 4 Aug 93

[Text] Umtata Aug 3 SAPA—A Transkei Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] official has claimed the PAC has warned foreigners not to visit South Africa because of the "war situation in this country".

If tourists came to South Africa for "compelling reasons", they should first seek "correct information" on the security situation from the organisation's foreign missions, the PAC's Transkei central regions vice-chairman, Gilbert Sineke, is quoted as saying.

A spokesman for South Africa's Department of Foreign Affairs, Patrick Evans, on Tuesday described Mr Sineke's statements as "too ridiculous to comment" on.

Mr Evans said the PAC had no authority or legal basis to issue any advisories on security matters.

PAC officials in Zimbabwe and Tanzania also refuted the statement.

Both PAC offices said they did not issue such advisories.

In his speech in Umtata, Mr Sineke also said the PAC was saddened by the death of Russians in the St James Church massacre nine days ago in Cape Town.

"But it is clear to us that there is a war situation in this country. We wish to make a strong appeal to foreign people not to enter this country in the present situation," he said.

Police Raid Soweto Homes of PAC Activists

MB0308142093 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1343 GMT 3 Aug 93

[Text] Johannesburg Aug 3 SAPA—Police raided the homes of Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] activists in Soweto on Monday and arrested 22 in connection with the activities of the organisation's military wing. Police spokesman W/O [Warrant Officer] Andy Pieke, confirming the pre-dawn arrests, said the 22 were detained and released after questioning in continuing investigations into the Azanian Peoples Liberation Army [APLA].

He said two of those released were rearrested on Tuesday in connection with criminal activities being investigated by police. No further details were given.

In a crackdown in May this year, police arrested at least 70 leaders and members of the PAC in an action they said pre-empted armed attacks by APLA.

The PAC west Rand region said the arrests were a sign of an intensifying campaign against it by the "South African illegitimate regime". Regional leader Ntsundeni Madzunya said the region would instruct its negotiators at the World Trade Centre constitutional talks in Kempton Park to raise the issue. He said the raids about

3am were carried out in Mapetla, Jabulani, Zola, Tshiawelo, Mofolo, Phiri and Senoane sections of Soweto. "Many of those taken in for alleged questioning were assaulted, the majority of whom are still in custody," he claimed.

W/O Pieke said charges should be laid if any of the PAC members were assaulted.

Police have arrested a member of the PAC in connection with the hand-grenade and gun attack on a church in Cape Town. One of those arrested on Monday and released appeared at the press conference and said she had not been questioned about the attack in which 12 people died and more than 50 were wounded in St James' Church.

Business Groups, COSATU React to Regional Proposals

MB0408060893 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1800 GMT 3 Aug 93

[Text] There has been strong reaction to the nine-region draft map presented to negotiators at the World Trade Center yesterday. Business, labor, and environmentalists have reacted to the concept of a future regional demarcation in South Africa. Nicola Nel reports:

[Begin recording] [Nel] According to the South African Chamber of Business [SACOB], the economic viability of some regions poses serious problems.

[SACOB spokesman Ken Warren] SACOB welcomes the proposals as an important step, but feels that due consideration to the important economic and financial aspects has not been given, and we doubt whether some of the regions will pass the economic viability test. We urge all interested parties to make their inputs as soon as possible, as these decisions are not cast in stone.

[Nel] The Afrikaans Handelsinstituut [Trade Institute] said it appeared that party politics outweighed economic proposals put forward by the business sector. It said it doubted whether the country could afford nine regions, each with its own legislative and executive bodies. COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] said that it would vehemently oppose autonomous regions which could affect labor standards and centralized bargaining.

[COSATU spokesman Sam Shilowa] If semi-autonomous means that regions can be able to set up their own labor standards, that they can be able to actually decide at state level to say that this is a different state altogether, or regional altogether, and therefore you will have to negotiate with us with regard to standards of living for workers in state institutions, we are opposed to that.

[Nel] The Council for the Environment, an advisory environmental body, said that although it agreed with the demarcation in general, the planned regions should be adapted to follow natural borders rather than magisterial districts. The main complaints raised by political

parties were: the inclusion of Pretoria and the Vaal Triangle in the PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] region; combining Ciskei, Transkei, and the eastern Cape; incorporating east Griqualand into a Kei-eastern Cape region; whether or not the northern Cape should form a separate region; and whether northern Transvaal can be a viable separate region. [end recording]

Cronje Chosen Chairman of Cosag Executive Committee

MB0308133193 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1133 GMT 3 Aug 93

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by the Information Service of Boputhatswana on behalf of the Concerned South Africans Group Executive Committee on 3 August]

[Text] A meeting of the ten major constituent parties and governments which form the Concerned Southern Africans Group (Cosag) took place in Verwoerdburg on Monday evening (2 August).

Extensive in-depth discussions on a wide range of questions relating to the current political situation, especially in regard to the negotiations at the World Trade Centre, were held.

In an atmosphere of strong solidarity among parties in which there was complete agreement on current political issues such as violence, the interim constitutional proposals, the vexing problem of sufficient consensus and the report of the boundaries commission, issues on which common strategies were agreed, it was decided to constitute a Cosag national executive.

Elections were held for the six-man executive, Mr Rowan Cronje was chosen as chairman of an Executive Committee comprising the following: Mr W. Felgate, Mr Langley, Dr F. Mdlalose, Adv M. Mentz and Mr M. W. bb.

Applications for membership of Cosag from a variety of major organisations were received, indicative of the growing interest in Cosag's activities and objects. These are to be considered by the Executive Committee in due course.

The Free Cape Movement was admitted as a full member of Cosag, its admittance further extends Cosag's representation geographically into a key constituent state (SPR) [states, provinces, regions] of South Africa.

The meeting was characterised by very open and frank exchanges. A greater degree of unity and purpose emerged from these discussions.

Municipal Workers Strike Continues Countrywide*MB0408115593 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0924 GMT 4 Aug 93*

[Text] Johannesburg Aug 4 SAPA—Countrywide efforts are being made to end the municipal strike which began on Monday. Of the more than 200 municipalities affected by the strike, only Johannesburg has resolved its differences with the South African Municipal Workers' Union [SAMWU].

Negotiations to resolve the matter will be held in all major centres on Wednesday, but resolution of the strike depends mainly on agreement at centralised bargaining forums being held in Alberton and in the Cape on Wednesday.

Representatives from the Municipal Employers' Organisation and SAMWU are meeting in Alberton, east of Johannesburg, to try to resolve the strike in hard-hit centres in the Transvaal, Natal and Orange Free State. SAMWU estimates that 129 municipalities in these three areas have been affected by the strike.

A separate bargaining forum is being held for areas affected in the Cape, according to SAMWU.

It said in a statement on Wednesday that while agreement had been reached in Johannesburg and a settlement was likely in Cape Town, the central issue in the strike remained unresolved. The union's central demand is for a minimum wage of R[and]650 a month in the municipal sector.

In Alberton, municipal workers face dismissal if they continue their illegal strike. Town Clerk Lappies de Beer has warned that workers will be sacked if the dispute is not settled at a meeting with the Council's staff on Wednesday morning.

The municipal workers' strike continued to spread in Durban and surrounding municipalities with as many as 2,000 Durban corporation workers absent on Wednesday, according to SAMWU. Durban corporation spokesmen were unavailable to confirm this figure early on Wednesday.

Natal's SAMWU administrator, Ntokozo Mbhele, said the Ntuzuma bus depot in kwaMashu remained out of operation with thousands of commuters stranded for a second day. Drivers from Umlazi's depot were expected to join the strike later on Wednesday, she said.

Several Durban electricity depots were still affected by the strike on Wednesday, said Ms Mbhele. Electricity supplies have, however, remained constant. Ms Mbhele added that municipalities throughout Natal were affected to varying degrees. Some strikers had returned to work at several centres.

In Durban, strikers planned to meet on Wednesday morning to discuss the corporation's response to demands made after a march by about 500 union members to the City Hall on Tuesday.

One of the central demands is for a wage increase of 14.5 per cent. SAMWU also wants the corporation to re-open wage negotiations which broke down in June.

The Johannesburg municipality has reportedly returned to normal, with all workers reporting for duty after a two-day strike which disorganised municipal services and left in its wake filthy, littered streets. Workers would begin clearing the refuse-strewn city centre on Wednesday, according to a Council spokesman. The strike by Johannesburg municipal workers ended on Tuesday when a settlement was reached between the Council and SAMWU.

South African Press Review for 4 Aug*MB0408115493*

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

Call for Multiparty Peace Corps—South Africa has "few" remaining options for "stopping the slide from sporadic violence into civil war," notes Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 4 August in a page 14 editorial. "There is on the negotiating table a proposal, as yet vague, for a multiparty peace corps made up of members from the myriad 'armed formations', ranging from the regular army to military wings and militias." Archbishop Desmond Tutu has further proposed an international peacekeeping force "reminiscent of those which have been deployed in sorry countries like Liberia, Somalia, and Bosnia." THE STAR believes at this stage that the multiparty peace corps option should be "fully explored, and urgently." "Perhaps the time has come for drastic action, and the peace corps could offer hope to a frightened and disillusioned citizenry. But a warning must be sounded at the outset, loud and clear: if the political leaders enter into such an agreement with the lamentable political will they have displayed in observing the Peace Accord, the peace corps will fail. And we will have one less option."

BUSINESS DAY

Peace Force Will Not Halt Violence—"A peace force is not going to stop the violence, any more than an international army could end the killings," declares Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 4 August in a page 8 editorial. "Until the politicians accept that it will take their leadership to halt the slaughter cycle, there will be nothing approaching peace and we may never get to democracy. This is not to oppose any peacekeeping force, particularly a local, multiparty peace corps." Without a "political compact" these peacekeeping soldiers "will labour in vain." "The truth the politicians are evading is that, even with murderous provocation, Inkatha and ANC supporters are involved in a war for political supremacy. Until the political leaders tell them to stop, local warriors are entitled to assume that their killing campaign has at least tacit support from the top."

SOWETAN

Call for International Peacekeeping Force—Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 4 August in a page 8 editorial believes the "Government neither has the will nor the commitment to restore peace. It is therefore important that two suggestions—the ANC's peacekeeping force and Archbishop Desmond Tutu's call for international intervention—be given urgent and serious consideration. The deployment of an international peacekeeping force with the backing of the United Nations, probably has most merit." An international force "could also greatly assist in depoliticising South Africa's security forces prior to their placement under multiparty control."

CITY PRESS

Inkatha Talks Walkout "Political Game"—"By walking out of the talks because of his disagreement with the April 27 election date and his misunderstanding of what 'sufficient consensus' means, Buthelezi has played a political game which is not unusual since negotiations started in earnest in the country," states a page 18 editorial in Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English on 1 August. "The PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] once walked out during the preparatory talks and the ANC [African National Congress] did the same with the collapse of Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] 2, using the Sebokeng massacre as a scapegoat. However, these organisations did return to the talks and we hope this will be the same with Inkatha."

* AVF To Consider Proposals for Ethnic Partition

93AF0707C Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans
16 Jun 93 p 7

[Article by Francois Lotter: "AVF's (Afrikaner National Front) Map Proposals and What CP (Conservative Party) Would Support"]

[Text] The rightist Afrikaner National Front (AVF), made up of 18 rightist groups, will be submitting to its members four resolutions dealing with its notions about how a regional division should look in a future South Africa. Francois Lotter describes how the cartography of the Front works, why the Conservative Party (CP) does not wish to draw its own map, and describes the map that the CP would support.

The AVF Directorate—or Committee of Generals—will try to settle the differences of opinion concerning a map for the Afrikaner-Boer People's own nation-state by submitting its own proposal for a future regional division to the committee of the Negotiation Council charged with forming resolutions concerning the demarcation of regional boundaries in South Africa.

According to reports, the generals' map will not differ very much from that of the People's Unity Committee (VEKOM), shown on this page [not reproduced].

Again, the VEKOM map, which was drafted by Koos Reyneke, a well-known Pretorian cartographer and a CP candidate in the general elections of 1989, does not differ very much from the proposal that will be submitted by Andries Beyers' Afrikaner People's Union (AVU).

The same map was submitted last year before the break-away action within the CP by Mr. Beyers and four other MPs [members of Parliament] at the CP congress.

According to expectations, the generals' proposal is supported by the CP.

This would mean that the CP does not have to commit itself to a predetermined map, in the unlikely event that President F.W. de Klerk should proclaim a white referendum or election.

Mr. Beyers confirmed yesterday that the AVU proposal does not actually differ from that of VEKOM, with the exception that VEKOM, along with the generals, advocates a confederal order of things, whereas the AVU prefers a federal design.

We can thus accept the fact that the VEKOM proposals, with a few small exceptions, will also be accepted by the generals and the CP. It might even happen that the generals' proposal alone will be submitted—with the support of VEKOM, the CP and the rest of the AVF groups—all but the AVU, Professor Carel Boshoff's Afrikaner Liberation Foundation (Avstig) and possibly also the Afrikaner Resistance Movement (AWB).

Prof. Boshoff said yesterday that Avstig's proposal includes the proviso that the Northern Cape Province be recognized as one of the regions where—as the government announced in its proposals on Monday—self-determination can be recognized.

The viewpoint of the AWB is that it is senseless to draw up final maps now because the borders of the Boer nation "will be traced in blood."

On the map drawn up by VEKOM, the Boer-Afrikaner nation (Region K) proposed by this committee covers 16 percent of the total surface area of South Africa. This is an area where 2.4 million whites live, 80 percent of whom are Afrikaners, 80 percent of whom voted "no" in the white referendum of 1992, and an area where 80 percent of the parliamentary voting districts of the CP are located.

The white section of Pretoria lies within this area.

The rest of the inhabitants of the proposed Boer-Afrikaner nation comprise 2.1 million "foreigners," chiefly members of nine black tribes, Asians and Coloureds, without any one of these groups' forming a large power block.

The area also contains more than 70 percent of all the Afrikaners in South Africa and less than 7 percent of all the non-Afrikaners in the entire nation of South Africa as it currently exists.

In addition to the Afrikaner-Boer nation, VEKOM's proposal provides for a second region intended for Afrikaan-speaking people. This is Region A, a nation for "liberal" Afrikaners.

According to VEKOM's explanation, its proposed regional division is a peace proposal:

1) It offers an opportunity to defuse conflict and to take the leading position, by virtue of the fact that it takes into consideration the linguistic borders and satisfies the needs of certain ethnic groups;

2) Providing a territory of their own for the Sechuanas, the Zulus, and the Boer-Afrikaners (Regions J, E, and K) is an absolute necessity if violence, chaos, and the wholesale destruction of the economy is to be avoided in the future;

3) Secession becomes possible;

4) Negotiating the borders between regions K and E for example, requires bargaining between Boers and Zulus. And the border negotiations between Regions K and J require discussion between Boers and Sechuanas;

5) Peace means satisfying the needs of at least the Boer-Afrikaner people, the Zulu people, and the Sechuana people...for freedom in a fatherland of their own and governed under their own authority.

Region H consists of a great variety of linguistic communities, all of which accept English as their lingua franca. This extends from the black neighborhoods of Pretoria as far as Welkom in the Free State, and includes Johannesburg, parts of the Witwatersrand, and the Vaal Triangle.

VEKOM says that its division allots the economic superiority in the former development region H to new regions G, H, J, and K. The former weak region A gives an advantage to new regions A and B; and the former weak regions G and B are now economically advantaged, as well as the agricultural segments of the new region K that were formerly parts of regions C, F, and J.

In addition, VEKOM feels that its division creates border industries and economic stimuli on both sides of the border and resolves to a great extent the cutting up of linguistic regions such as was caused by the old regional division.

Regions C and F now also become language dominant and favorable to mutual economic advantage and language unity on the international level.

Other proposals may differ with regard to borders between regions. Subregions such as those near Durban and Pietermaritzburg, where a majority of Indians live, or Cape Town, with its cosmopolitan society, may also be needed, while the involvement of Lesotho and Swaziland may be eliminated.

* Immigration, Emigration Trends Discussed

93AS0634A Cape Town THE ARGUS in English
13 May 93 p 17

[Article by John Yeld; quotation marks as published]

[Text] Some rudely refer to it as the "chicken run"; others make snide remarks about "rats leaving a sinking ship."

But for many of those who have opted to leave South Africa at this troubled time and start a new life elsewhere, the act of emigrating is a psychological necessity—the only effective relief from what they perceive to be an unbreakable cycle of political violence, rising crime and personal physical danger.

Everyone knows someone who is thinking of leaving; how many points you can muster to meet other countries' tough immigration qualifications has become a common topic of conversation.

But just how accurate is this popular notion of a rising tide of emigration from South Africa? In reality, is the supposed groundswell of departures not little more than the usual trickle—especially in sought-after Cape Town?

According to the South African Reserve Bank, responsible for regulating the flow of capital from the country, recent political events like the assassination of Communist Party general-secretary Chris Hani have not had any significant impact on the number of people choosing to leave—at least not yet, although many are clearly thinking about this option.

Reserve Bank general manager Mr John Postmus said that, following emigration stories in most of the weekend's newspapers, he had called for a report on Monday on whether more South Africans were in the process of leaving.

"We did a survey and the answer to that is 'No', we have not had an upsurge," he said.

"My deduction—and that's purely a deduction—is that there may be inquiries by local residents to removal companies and that sort of thing, but on the face of it nothing is happening.

"It's a big storm in a teacup at this stage, but I can understand people being a bit wary and wanting to have all the information in place."

A spokesman for First National Bank's Adderley Street branch said their foreign exchange section had not been processing more transactions for people emigrating, although there had been more inquiries than usual.

"People are very unsettled at this time and they're trying to find out what the requirements are if they do decide to go.

"But on the processing side, we've had nothing out of the ordinary," he said.

Absa banking group spokesman Mr Gavin Webster confirmed a similar trend.

"In terms of the normal allowance for emigrants, we don't seem to have had any significant increase in volumes," he said.

A Standard Bank spokeswoman said they had been dealing with many queries.

"There's been a lot going on. I can't put a figure on it but there've definitely been a lot of inquiries," she said.

Prospective emigrants—or just nervous citizens—have also been besieging foreign consulates and private operators offering assistance in one form or another.

Ms Debbie Scott of New Zealand Visa Service, which recently started operating an emigration package in conjunction with a specialist consultant in New Zealand, said there has been "a very big demand" recently.

"We're very busy and have been sending out at least 10 (information) packages a day," she said.

New Zealand does not have a consulate in South Africa and its nearest office, in Harare, does not deal with immigration applications from South Africa. Prospective Kiwis have to apply through Wellington or London.

Ms Robyn Poole, also of New Zealand Visa Service, said they had received about 40 phone calls on the Monday morning after Mr Hani was shot dead.

"And basically it hasn't stopped since," she said.

But countries accepting immigrants were looking for young people with post-graduate degrees and money, she pointed out—"They want everything!"

A spokesman for the Australian consulate in Pretoria said there had been an increase in requests for their package containing immigration information and an application form, which they sent out at a cost of R15.

"Boipatong, the referendum, the Bisho shootings, Mr Hani's assassination, Apla [Azania People's Liberation Army] attacks—all of these saw an increase in interest," he said.

"But people take some time to lodge applications and there's no indication in the graph to see whether the actual application rate has gone up."

In the current "immigration" year, ending on June 30, Australia will accept an over-all 80,000 new arrivals from all over the world—down from 138,000 three years ago because of the recession.

This made it even more difficult for prospective immigrants from South Africa to qualify, the consular official said.

Emigration does not come cheap—the cost of moving an average household overseas is around R35,000—but apparently this has not discouraged those anxious to leave.

A spokesman for the Parktown firm Connexions, which offers a specialised immigration service, detected a new urgency in the tone of callers. THE ARGUS correspondent reports from Johannesburg.

The spokesman said interest has been consistently high, but always with the proviso that there had to be a firm job offer. Now the attitude had changed to simply: "Get us out!"

"Many want to go but few qualify," he said.

But in Cape Town, the demand has been less direct.

The managing director of Laser Transport Holdings, Mr Denis Kaye, said they had received "a substantial number" of removal inquiries, but that these had not yet translated into firm orders.

"It will probably take them a few months to make up their minds," he said.

Inquiries had picked up since the beginning of the year and "substantially" since the assassination of Mr Hani.

"But I believe a lot of these people are just curious and I discount them (as firm customers) ... I don't think there's any panic at the moment," Mr Kaye said.

Stuttaford Van Lines director Mr Johan Marais said his company's international business had picked up "a bit" and that they were being kept busy fielding inquiries.

"A lot of these are what I call 'in case' inquiries, asking for all the details," he said.

Potential clients were asking about a variety of destinations, Mr Marais added.

"America is popular, Europe is popular and New Zealand is as well, funnily enough, but it's all over."

But in Johannesburg, the two major players—Stuttafords International followed by Elliott International—claimed many expatriates had booked to go home, THE ARGUS correspondent reports.

Stuttafords reported a 50 percent hike in inquiries which spokesman Mr Mark Meiring said was reminiscent of the rush of 1986.

Although no figures were available, bookings by mainly Johannesburg northern suburbs people were full for at least a month, he added.

Elliott's Ms Avon Ansley said a two-week telephone rush had erupted after the Hani assassination: up to 40 percent of the calls were from expatriates wanting to return to the U.K., and the rest from locals inquiring about relocation to New Zealand, Australia and Britain.

Actual bookings had increased by up to 40 percent, she said.

The same pattern was reported by Scotpac's general manager Ms Avryl Campbell who reported a 50 percent increase in inquiries.

Net Gain for S.A.—And Thousands More Want To Come and Live Here

Apart from 1986 and 1987—when the state of emergency was being rigorously applied—South Africa has had a net gain of immigrants for the past seven years.

Recently there has been an unprecedented increase in applications from prospective new citizens, according to Home Affairs minister Mr Danie Schutte.

Mr Schutte announced last week that more stringent measures were being applied to prevent fraudulent applications from would-be immigrants.

In 1985, there were 17,195 immigrants and 10,709 emigrants—a net gain of 6,486.

In 1986 and 1987 the respective losses were 6,717 and 3,221.

Since then, there has been a consistent gain: 2,633 in 1988, 6,359 in 1989, 9,777 in 1990, 8,123 in 1991 and 4,397 in 1992.

Preliminary figures for 1993 are not available, a Home Affairs spokesman said.

Mr Schutte said there had been an unprecedented number of immigrant applications, particularly since the fall of the Berlin Wall, and that some South African missions had had up to 2,000 inquiries daily.

"The vast majority of those interested in immigrating do not satisfy South Africa's conditions," he said.

"The object of the strict conditions with which prospective immigrants have to comply is the protection of the rightful claim of South African citizens to job opportunities and the interests of the South African economy."

Angola

Air Force Bombs Huambo's Savimbi Festivities

MB0408093993 *Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 4 Aug 93*

[Excerpt] The regime of chieftain Jose Eduardo dos Santos tried very hard to sabotage the 3 August activities commemorating the birthday of Dr. Jonas Savimbi in Huambo. Lourenco Bento, Voz do Galo Negro's correspondent in the area, has reported that Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT] aircraft began bombing civilian targets on Monday evening, resulting in human and material losses, which are still being evaluated. By 1500, four raids [preceding word in English] had been launched but did not detract from the residents' joy, who hailed Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi on his day. Despite the fact that MPLA aircraft bombed the Huambo plateau city on several occasions yesterday afternoon, the 59th birthday of Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi, president of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, is still being celebrated joyously in the city. [passage omitted]

'Fierce Clashes' Reported in Cuito 3 Aug

MB0308195893 *Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 3 Aug 93*

[Text] The war continues in Cuito, with Jonas Savimbi's rebels shelling the city. They have not been able to fulfill their goals: To occupy the city by not later than today and give it to Jonas Savimbi as a birthday present.

Today, the clashes gained a new intensity, but government troops control the situation. The Angolan Armed Forces, the national police, and Civil Defense units are still engaged in fierce battles to prevent National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] forces from fulfilling their Machiavellian plans. Savimbi is lost in view of the courage, resolve and combatreadiness of government troops. He is waiting for the promised [words indistinct] like Moses waiting for the promised land. Instead of the promised gift, Savimbi has received the blood of defenseless people being spilled since last night when his men stepped up the bombardments and attacks on every corner of Cuito's outlying areas.

Menongue is still being shelled by Jonas Savimbi's men. The city has been under siege for more than six months now. Civilians are dying because they lack food and medicine. Government forces have been responding vigorously against UNITA rebels.

Don Jose Queiroz Alves, the bishop of Menongue, has launched yet another public appeal to President of the Republic Jose Eduardo dos Santos and UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi, asking them to do their utmost to end the war. The bishop said that right now there is no justification for the war. In his message delivered through

Menongue's news media, Bishop Alves asked for every effort to be made to put an end to the tragedy, adding that war is madness.

Other reports from Cuito say that about 50 Portuguese families, and Zairian and Congolese citizens besieged in that city have urged their countries' authorities to ensure their urgent evacuation. They have also appealed to the ICRC and other humanitarian agencies to assist them.

UNITA has kept Cuito under siege for the past six months.

MPLA Denies Cuba Sending Reinforcements

LD0308133693 *Lisbon RDP Antena 1 Radio Network in Portuguese 1200 GMT 3 Aug 93*

[Text] [Announcer] The UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] representation in Brussels has said that black Cuban soldiers are on their way to Luanda and Lobito. Alcides Sakala, the UNITA man in Brussels, spoke of 1,000 men:

[Sakala] In the early hours of the morning we received reports that a contingent of about 1,000 black Cuban soldiers had travelled from that country, had left Holland on 29 July on board the Hoji ya Henda, and that these soldiers were initially going to Luanda and Lobito.

[Announcer] This is UNITA's version. The Angolan Government has a different opinion. The MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] has asked for help, but not for men, just for material help. Francisco Simmons, spokesman at the Angolan Embassy in Lisbon, has told us that UNITA's claims are totally false.

[Simmons] This information is totally groundless, and we are used to these UNITA reactions, especially at a time when the Angolan forces are on the offensive to try to remove the rebel forces from the areas they illegally occupy. The Angolan Government has strictly adhered to the accords signed on 22 May 1988 in Washington with the participation of the Governments of Angola, the United States, South Africa, and Cuba. And not only did it comply with the accords strictly, but the Cuban soldiers even left Angola before the deadline set at the 22 May 1988 meeting. Hence, Cuban soldiers will not now come to Angola or travel through the European port of Amsterdam. Therefore, the information is totally groundless and does not warrant any credibility.

Dos Santos Wants Support From International Community

LD0308125793 *Lisbon Radio Renascenca in Portuguese to Europe 1030 GMT 3 Aug 93*

[Text] [Announcer] Today the Angolan president launched a new appeal to the international community: The Angolan Government needs help, only material help, not men, said Jose Eduardo dos Santos in an interview with DIARIO DE NOTICIAS. The appeal is especially aimed at the United States, a country that

Eduardo dos Santos holds responsible for the military difficulties his government is facing. Dora Pires reports:

[Pires] Everything is in the hands of the international community, namely, the United States. At no point in this interview does the Angolan president give signs of believing UNITA will change its position. The government will continue to defend its positions on the ground, but to obtain peace it needs external help—material support, political support, but not support in terms of blue helmets. That is another stage, said the president, which should follow a cease-fire. Jose Eduardo dos Santos remained cautious throughout the interview. Only reading between the lines can one see the dissatisfaction with the measures announced by the United States and by the UN itself. The former recognized the Angolan Government, and the latter condemned UNITA and threatened to boycott the supply of weapons to UNITA unless the movement laid down its arms by 15 September. The Angolan president wants more, however—more clear and prompt condemnations and above all more material help, that is, more weapons to fight UNITA.

Instead of criticism, Eduardo dos Santos launches appeals. He speaks of the moral duty of the international community, which inevitably includes the revival of his government's military capacity—a capacity the president admits was lost, but not through naivety. It was a calculated risk and a clear commitment to democratization. Another confession: Eduardo dos Santos never thought UNITA would go so far. Here there was some naivety, which the president chose to describe as good faith.

In conclusion, Jose Eduardo dos Santos leaves a message of optimism and a promise: There will be a second round of the presidential elections. Angola will start on the path to democratic stability whether Dr. Savimbi likes it or not, and with or without him. [passage omitted]

Madagascar

Prime Minister Not Candidate for Third Republic Post

EA0308213193 Antananarivo Radio Madagascar Network in Malagasy 1600 GMT 2 Aug 93

[Text] Mr. Guy Willy Razanamasy, the prime minister of the transitional government, held a news conference at the Prime Minister's Office at Mahazoarivo Palace in Antananarivo this afternoon. The news conference centered on his government's achievements during the nearly two-year transitional period, a transitional period due to end in the next few days with the election of a prime minister by newly elected Malagasy members of parliament. When asked whether he would be a candidate for the post of prime minister of the Third Republic on 3 August when the new National Assembly will start electing a speaker and a new prime minister, the prime minister replied that he was not a candidate for the post of prime minister.

Mozambique

Report Discusses Unknown Armed Group

MB0308075793 Maputo DOMINGO in Portuguese 25 Jul 93 pp 8,9

[Article by Bento Baloi: "Defying the General Peace Accord—Armed Men in Guro's Mountains"—boldface passages as published]

[Text] An unidentified group of armed men is currently sheltered in the mountainous Province of Manica, namely in Guro District. Details about their origin, nature and intentions are nothing but speculations because no one knows the truth. Acts of vandalism against residents have begun to be felt.

Nobody knows how many they are, but villagers who have been in their hands say that they are many and are undergoing training. They also say they are Zimbabwean dissidents aligned to Edgar Tekere, wanting to fight against Robert Mugabe. Government authorities have accused the Mozambique National Resistance (Renamo) of having links with the group, but Renamo says that that is a government campaign to discredit the organization. Furthermore, there are those who raise the possibility that the group is part of Mariano Pordina's [leader of the Mozambique Federal Party, Pafemo] 2,000 men...

The rebels have two bases: One in Cairedze and another in Nhamalinde. Both are within 30 km from the capital of Guro District, Manica Province (Guro is 223 km from Chimoio). Nobody knows exactly who they are and what they want. What is known is that the men are there, armed, and undergoing training.

According to Captain Mafuta, the district military commander, when they speak to residents, they say they belong to Edgar Tekere's Zimbabwean armed movement. They also say that they are waiting for Mozambique's elections results to begin the war in Zimbabwe.

Commander Mafuta says: Their position leaves us very confused and with a question in our mind. We do not know for sure why they link the beginning of their struggle to the elections in Mozambique.

Guro District Administrator Costa Francisco Chale shares the same view:

We do not know them and the information we have is that they are Zimbabwean dissidents who want to make war inside Zimbabwe. We do not have a lot of details because we have never had direct contact with them.

Renamo's "Hand?"

The Guro District authorities consider as almost certain the possibility of those men, who are hiding in the mountains, being strongly linked to Renamo.

Says the military commander: After suffering an attack by the Zimbabwean forces in southern Manica Province, namely in Sussundenga, they migrated to Gorongosa. He adds: In January this year, they returned to Manica Province and established their bases in our district.

Administrator Chale went as far as to say that he met with Renamo commanders so that together they could analyze the situation. Renamo said it knew nothing about the case. However, it declined an invitation by government authorities to step up investigations. Says the administrator: **That makes us believe that the armed men have links with Renamo.**

There Is (Also) the Likelihood of Relation With Pordina

Investigations being carried out by the Guro authorities to clarify the origin and nature of the armed group staying in the Cairedze and Nhamalinde mountains have made them raise a number of questions. Right now, there is nothing that rules out the possibility of them being part of Mariano Janeiro Pordina's reported 2,000-man force.

Says the administrator: Everything is possible. They can tell the people they are Zimbabweans, while they belong to Pafemo. But I cannot say anything concrete in this respect, except that we are investigating to find out the truth.

The military commander strongly believes in a possible connection with Mariano Pordina:

When they crossed into our province from Gorongosa, settling where they are now, we managed to capture one of them. Once interrogated, he said two men had gone to Chimoio to receive instructions on how they could be supplied. Who gave them these instructions?

Our interlocutor also said he has information that the men have a complete and well organized military ration, which suggests that they have a secure source of supplies.

Residents Threatened

The men from the Guro mountains have already begun to carry out destabilizing actions against the local population. The administrator said: **Recently, they assaulted two peasants who were returning from their farms.** This has been confirmed by the district military commander.

According to Capt. Mafuta, when they first settled in the mountains, the armed men forcibly recruited some Mozambican peasants to strengthen their ranks, **but they have stopped that. This makes us believe that they have gathered the required personnel to assure them of logistical facilities. Now they arrest and release whoever they like.**

Meanwhile, a number of residents told us in the capital of Guro District that they were worried about the matter. They fear that at an armed confrontation, which could spread throughout the country from there. They said: **We are scared, we are very scared,** to which the administrator added: **Concrete measures should be taken as a matter of urgency, otherwise it could be too late.**

The CCF [Cease-Fire Commission] Has Been There, But...

A CCF brigade, which included a Renamo official, visited the Guro District capital for an on-the-spot assessment of the situation being experienced in that part of the country.

According to the district military commander, the CCF men did not manage to visit the exact area where the armed men are staying. First, because they did not have a mandate. Second, because they feared any attempt to shoot down the helicopter carrying them.

Administrator Chale told us that the case has been referred to the central government. He said: **We do not know what is being done at the central level, nor do we know what measures will the CCF take.**

Capt. Mafuta shared the same view: **We cannot do anything because of the General Peace Accord; it is only the CCF that can say something. We do not lack the capacity to finish with those men, but we are waiting for orders from above.**

Governor Canana Accuses: They Have Links With Renamo

Manica Province Governor Artur Canana claims that the men in the Guro mountains have strong links with Renamo. He was speaking in an interview at the IV Congress Palace in Maputo during a break of the National Conference on Culture, which he attended.

[DOMINGO] Honorable Governor, what is in fact going on in Guro?

[Canana] The district authorities, notably the administrator, have informed me of the existence of armed men in some parts of Guro. So far, they have not been identified. Nobody knows whether they belong to Renamo. What we know is that they are in areas controlled by Renamo. The residents are the ones who have informed the authorities. They are either being trained or simply staying there. We do not yet know what their aims are. And our forces cannot do anything because they cannot clash with any force in order to comply with the General Peace Accord. That is our limitation.

[DOMINGO] What has been done in order to clarify the situation within the framework of the peace accord?

[Canana] We have already reported the matter to the CCF and other higher echelons. I believe that the matter is being dealt with by the central structures.

[DOMINGO] So, honorable governor, you do not know what is being done in concrete...

[Canana] I know that a military commission has gone there, though I have no knowledge of its findings.

[DOMINGO] Could it be that the men belong to Mariano Pordina?

[Canana] No, no. They do not! I do not think they do. Pordina has another background which has nothing to do with those men.

[DOMINGO] Why are you so certain that they are not Pordina's men?

[Canana] I am the governor of Manica Province. Regarding Pordina, I have dealt with the issue and realized that he has nothing to do with the men in Guro.

Brigadier General Anisur Rahman: CCF Knows Nothing

Brig. Gen. Anisur Rahman, chairman of the CCF, has told DOMINGO that he is completely unaware of the case of the armed men in Guro. He said that no government note has been sent to the CCF, regarding that matter.

Brig. Gen. Anisur Rahman described as false the statements made by Manica Province Governor Artur Canana and the Guro administrative structures, according to which a CCF brigade had gone to that part of the country to investigate the case of the armed men.

He underlined: We know nothing about it.

Renamo Secretary General Vicente Ululu: They Are Men Invented by the Guro Administrator

Renamo Secretary General Vicente Ululu said that there were no armed men in Guro, and that the whole issue is nothing but an invention by District Administrator Costa Francisco Chale in order to denigrate the image of his movement and delay the country's ongoing peace process.

[DOMINGO] Mr. Secretary General, what does Renamo know about the armed men in Guro?

[Ululu] We know nothing about those men. The media reports have caught us by surprise, and we feel very surprised when we hear such accusations being leveled at us. The Guro administrator is fabricating stories. And he is the one who is persecuting our men. So, fabrications of that nature do not astonish us. Now, if the government is aware of the existence of those men, it is only a question of informing the Supervision and Control Commission (CSC) so that the latter may assess the situation. We are not worried about those accusations. Those people are not linked to us, never mind their existence.

[DOMINGO] We know that a CCF brigade has gone to the capital of Guro District, and that a Renamo element was part of it. How come you say that Renamo is not aware of the case?

[Ululu] That is what I am saying. If they have gone there, their findings will be disclosed.

[DOMINGO] Mr. Secretary General, you say that Renamo is not yet aware of the case, but you admit that one of your men was there as part of the CCF...

[Ululu] And did the CCF say that it has found the men? If the government has in fact reported the matter to the CCF, then it is only a question of waiting for the results.

[DOMINGO] What are your views about the whole issue? Do the men exist or not?

[Ululu] The men do not exist! Not that I know of!

[DOMINGO] But there have been cases of peasants who were assaulted by those men...

[Ululu] Then those men do not belong to Renamo! Our forces are under control and we have no men scattered, and that dates back to the time of the armed struggle!

[DOMINGO] The Guro authorities say that the men are believed to have been chased from Sussundenga and then moved toward Gorongosa. In January they left Gorongosa for Guro. Do you confirm that?

[Ululu] I do not. Those are false statements. Our forces are all in bases waiting to be confined and for other orders from above.

[DOMINGO] Regarding the persecutions that you referred to earlier on, we have been informed in Guro that very recently Renamo's General Issufo Momad was there. He is said to have chaired two meetings, one public and the other secret, at the house of a certain Magalhaes who is a Renamo member in Guro. At the second meeting, Gen. Momad is believed to have given instructions which included the physical elimination of certain Frelimo officials in the region.

[Ululu] That is not true. Gen. Issufo cannot chair secret meetings in order to issue that type of instruction. But is this Magalhaes a military man?

[DOMINGO] He belongs to Renamo...

[Ululu] Our general has toured Beira, Chimoio, and Guro. He is a person committed to finding members among the Islamic community. His mission was to tell the members of that community that Renamo guarantees freedom of worship and of expression.

[DOMINGO] Moreover, it has been reported that the bases of those men are in the Cairedze and Nhamalinde regions. According to Manica Governor Artur Canana, those regions are in areas controlled by Renamo. When the local authorities tried to communicate with the Renamo commanders in order to investigate the case,

the latter declined the invitation. That is what made Governor Canana say that the armed men have links with Renamo. Would you like to comment?

[Ululu] Everything that Frelimo is doing is a pretext to delay the peace process so that people may think that it is Renamo that wants war. Why should the provincial governor decide to meet Renamo commanders in order to carry out investigations if we already have the mechanisms that were established in Rome? We have commissions operating in Maputo and it is through them that all disputes should be channeled!

[DOMINGO] But do you confirm that the Cairedze and Nhamalinde regions are controlled by Renamo?

[Ululu] I do not know whether those are Renamo's regions or not. I cannot confirm that.

Opposition Rejects Government's Commission Proposal

MB0408073793 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 3 Aug 93

[Report by correspondent Emilio Manhique]

[Text] This afternoon's session of the multiparty meeting centered on Article 16 of the Draft Electoral Law. The article says that the National Elections Commission consists of 21 members: one Supreme Tribunal judge who is the chairman of the Commission and elected by the Higher Judicial Council; one Administrative Tribunal judge, who is the vice-chairman of the commission and appointed by the chairman of the Commission; one representative of the Higher News Media Council; one representative of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; the director general of the Electoral Administrative Organ; 16 citizens appointed by the president of the Republic on the basis of their merit, and moral and professional standing and who give guarantees of a balanced, objective, and independent attitude toward the political parties.

The Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] rejected the article, saying that it represents the views of the state. Renamo advanced a counterproposal, stating that the National Elections Commissions should be composed of one third government members, one third Renamo members, and another third members of the political parties. Renamo's proposal was endorsed by the 12 political parties and the Mozambique United Front-Democratic Convergence and National Reconstruction Party. Renamo says that with such a composition, the National Elections Commission will guarantee objectivity and independence toward the political parties.

The Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] reacted promptly, saying that Renamo and the opposition parties would command two thirds of the Commission's members, leaving Frelimo in a disadvantageous position because Renamo and the other parties would form a bloc.

Should Renamo's proposal be approved, Renamo could easily secure the chairmanship of the National Elections Commission, while the 12 political parties and Frelimo would get the vice-chairmanships.

Frelimo's counterproposal was rejected, and that party asked for time to consider the situation. The Frelimo representative said that the proposed allocation of posts is unfair. He said that could mean the planning of a process to transfer powers to the opposition. He added that like the other parties, the government also needs guarantees.

Finally, one could add that an impasse is in the offing regarding the composition of the National Elections Commission. The proceedings resume at 0900 tomorrow.

Control Commission Discusses Violations, Administration

MB0308195093 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 3 Aug 93

[Text] Labor Minister Teodato has said Mozambique National Resistance's [Renamo] demand that the president of the Republic should appoint the movement's governors for five provinces is an issue not covered by the General Peace Accord. Speaking to our correspondent shortly after this afternoon's session of the Supervision and Control Commission [CSC], Hunguana stressed: It is an issue extraneous to the Rome undertakings.

Raul Domingos, Renamo's representative in the commission, spoke in favor of the appointment of the governors, arguing that they would insure that the government does not use its powers to violate the Rome accord.

[Begin Domingos recording] That is an issue connected with the question of administration. As you know, under the terms of the accord Renamo will continue to control the territory it held during the war until a new government is sworn in. So, we are looking for a mechanism that permits an effective control once the forces are confined to assembly points and selected to join the new army. As you know, we also have to deal with the serious problem within the police force, namely the transfer of military personnel to that force. As we see it, that amounts to the formation of an army within the police force. So, we think that resolving the administration problem is very important. [end recording]

Raul Domingos added that that issue will be discussed by President Joaquim Chissano and Afonso Dhlakama, although it is not provided for in the General Peace Accord.

[Begin recording] [Domingos] The two leaders could find ways of ensuring a smooth implementation of the accord. If that depends on a number of acceptable changes, then (?the better).

[Reporter] The unarmed opposition parties feel that because they did not take part in drafting the General Peace Accord, they should now review it.

[Domingos] I think that freedom of opinion is embodied in the peace accords. Any individual is free to give his opinion and if that does not endanger the accord, then one should look into it.

[Reporter] So, you agree with reviewing the accord.

[Domingos] No, I do not because that would mean going back to a situation with unforeseeable consequences. I agree that we could try to find ways to better implement the accord.

[Reporter] The question of the governors is open to discussion or is it a demand?

[Domingos] We are not here to impose. We feel that any issue should be discussed. [end recording]

The CSC meeting discussed other issues.

[Begin Labor Minister Hunguana recording] The meeting addressed the worries raised by the international members of the CSC. As you know, they issued a communique yesterday, expressing their concern over a number of developments, namely the occupation and retaking of areas after the General Peace Accord came into effect.

[Reporter] What conclusions did the meeting reach?

[Hunguana] We concluded that all sides involved in the implementation of the General Peace Accord should comply with the mechanisms provided for in the accord in order to resolve all problems.

[Reporter] Political observers in Maputo feel that the communique issued by the international members of the CSC was very harsh on the government, accusing it of trying to deviate from the General Peace Accord. What do you think?

[Hunguana] My opinion is that the government is not deviating from the General Peace Accord. The political observers you have quoted can assess the situation as they wish. Those who have issued the communique are available and you may ask them if the aim of the communique was in fact to accuse the government.

[Reporter] A few days ago you told the BBC that in view of the slow pace with which the General Peace Accord was being implemented, the government reserved the right to use other means to reinstate legality.

[Hunguana] No. What I told you was that the government did not reserve the right to resort to force. The government wishes to see the implementation of mechanisms provided for in the General Peace Accord in order to resolve all problems, including violations of the General Peace Accord. [end recording]

We also interviewed Aldo Ajello, representative of the UN secretary general in Mozambique.

[Begin Ajello recording in English fading into Portuguese translation] I think it was a good meeting. We had a common agenda. We discussed a number of issues submitted by the Cease-Fire Commission [CCF], notably allegations of cease-fire violations. We dealt with two specific cases mentioned in the CCF's report. What is important is that the two sides—the government and Renamo—have agreed not to use the force of arms to gain their demands. I think that that is the most important aspect and I think the two sides will shoulder their responsibilities.

We also analyzed the violations in Salamanga and Zitundo. We concluded that the matter falls under the jurisdiction of the CCF. We have only looked into the political implications of that matter. So, the matter will once again be discussed by the CSC after the CCF's meeting on 5 July. [end recording]

Opposition Parties Condemn Justice Minister's Stand

MB0308185993 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 3 Aug 93

[Report by correspondent Emilio Manhique]

[Text] The proceedings of the multiparty meeting resumed this morning with the 12 political parties explaining their silence throughout yesterday afternoon. The 12 parties made strong verbal attacks against the justice minister for the manner in which he has been chairing the proceedings of the consultative meeting between the government and the political parties. The 12 parties were backed by the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo], which was in the same trench as the government yesterday, and the Mozambique United Front-Democratic Convergence and National Reconstruction Party in defending the General Peace Accord.

Antonio Palange, the Mozambique Liberal and Democratic Party vice president, said the minister's position should be that of a referee. Palange said Minister Dauto is being a bad referee and (?protecting the interests of his party).

Other members of the 12 parties suggested that Minister Ossumane Ali Dauto should either be replaced or get some rest.

The minister defended his position, saying that the parties' attitude is equivocal in that they have deliberately ignored the nature of the meeting, which was set out in the methodology document which they all signed. Dauto added that the government is not attending the meeting as a spectator who assists the parties in addressing the session. He said the government was responsible for drafting the Electoral Law. Dauto stressed that the government cannot have a neutral position. The justice minister stressed that he had the

government's mandate to hold consultations. Afterward, he noted that the Ministers Council, which takes care of his health, found him to be in good health to continue chairing the multiparty meeting. The justice minister ended by appealing for continued efforts to produce the best document possible.

Mr. Mahlatine, Frelimo's representative and director of the college of law at the Eduardo Mondlane University, in an effort to reconcile the parties, spoke of the need to tackle differences while defining rules of coexistence. Mahlatine said there is a need to get hold of whatever is possible and move forward with the building of democracy in the country. He added quote, either reconciliation will be strengthened in this room or reconciliation will be nothing but yet another slogan, and the world has had enough of slogans, unquote. Mahlatine said, quote, there is a need to find room to work. We believe that we represent the future which has begun today, unquote.

50 Renamo Soldiers Leave for Zimbabwe

MB0308145393 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 3 Aug 93

[Report from Maringue by reporter Nogueira da Silva]

[Text] Renamo President Afonso Dhlakama has expressed the wish to establish good relations with neighboring countries, particularly Zimbabwe which, he said, was an enemy of his movement during the civil war. The Renamo leader was speaking in Maringue, Sofala Province, shortly before a group of 50 Renamo soldiers left for Nyanga, Zimbabwe, to be trained as instructors of Mozambique's single and nonpartisan army. After pointing out that there were human skeletons and other spoils of war near Maringue, partly the result of action taken by Zimbabwean troops, Dhlakama said he believes in change and expressed optimism about the evolution of the country's peace process.

The Renamo contingent will join the 50 government soldiers already at the Nyanga military complex where they will be trained as Mozambique Defense Armed Forces instructors. Training of the new armed forces has been assigned to Great Britain, France, and Portugal. This is a historic occasion in the formation of the future Mozambican army and an important step that ought to be taken before the first general and multiparty elections are held in October 1994. The Maringue ceremony was attended by (Eric Luban), special assistant of the UN secretary general's representative in Mozambique, senior Renamo officials, and Mozambican and foreign journalists. [end recording]

Government, Renamo Withdraw Peace Accord Accusations

MB0308121893 Maputo MEDIAFAX in Portuguese 3 Aug 93 p 2

["Accusations Withdrawn"—MEDIAFAX headline]

[Text] UN special representative Aldo Ajello said on Friday [30 July] that the government and the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] have withdrawn six mutual accusations on violations of the peace accord.

These are: 1. 1,000 men from Zimbabwe, assisted by white instructors are training in Gorongosa. 2. Renamo members have abducted two people in Salamanga. 3. On 17 February 1993, the government occupied Vundica in Moamba area of Maputo Province. 4. Renamo is still hindering the reopening of Mocuba-Milange road. 5. A soldier from the Mozambique Armed Forces assaulted a Renamo element and his wife in Namigonha. 6. During a mass rally, a Mozambique Liberation Front secretary issued death threats to Renamo members.

Renamo Demands Five Provincial Governors

MB0308114093 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0800 GMT 3 Aug 93

[Text] The Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] National Extended Council has decided to grant full powers to the organization's leader Afonso Dhlakama to reject any pretension related to Mozambique's peaceful and democratic process which may exclude the division of the country's administration. Renamo's executive organ proposed that five of the 10 provincial governors be Renamo members, to be led by the president of the Republic. The national council decided that the confinement of soldiers to assembly points and their demobilization would depend on the solution of the problem of administration.

Namibia

Accord on RSA Administration, Technical Staff Signed

MB0308161993 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1510 GMT 3 Aug 93

[By Jonathon Rees]

[Text] Windhoek Aug 3 SAPA—The secondment of South African administrative and technical staff to Namibia was formalised at a signing ceremony between the two countries in Windhoek on Tuesday. The agreement would regulate an existing arrangement whereby South African officials were seconded to a number of Namibian ministries, said South Africa's representative to Namibia Stephan Aldrich.

The agreement was signed by Mr Aldrich and Namibian Foreign Affairs Minister Theo-Ben Gurirab.

Mr Aldrich said provision had been made for the agreement to be automatically renewed after 1995 if both governments agreed. Included in the arrangement were Telkom [Telecommunications Services] and the Ministries of Justice, Education and Culture, and Finance.

He said it was essential that Namibia and South Africa assisted one another wherever possible. Their willingness to formalise the secondment of personnel was a further indication of growing co-operation between them.

Mr Gurirab said that while Namibia had proceeded since independence to develop its human resources as quickly as possible, it lacked many skills for meaningful development. The agreement was another example of the determination of both governments to strengthen their good co-operation in various fields. It would become a link in the chain towards greater regional co-operation, he said.

Mr Aldrich described Namibia as a haven of peace and stability in southern Africa, which was playing a constructive role in trying to facilitate dialogue between key players in neighbouring countries. This was evidenced by a recent visit to Namibia by Inkatha Freedom Party President Mangosuthu Buthelezi, and the tripartite meeting of Angolan, South African and Namibian foreign ministers in June.

Zaire

Government Closes Posts on Border With Angola

MB0308133993 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 2 Aug 93

[Text] The Zairian Government has unilaterally closed the Iema and (Iave) border posts. The situation has led to a misunderstanding between the Angolan and Zairian Governments. Zaire Province Immigration Director Henrique Buella said:

[Begin Buella recording] The closure of the border followed a number of measures taken by our local authorities in line with the ban on exporting to the Republic of Zaire of a number of products (?required by our) residents, notably foodstuffs. Moreover, we have decided that Zairians wishing to come to our province should produce a letter of recommendation from someone in our province. In retaliation, the Zairian authorities have decided to close the border. So, that was not our initiative.

A meeting is scheduled to take place. They have informally invited us for a meeting on 3 August to discuss the issue. So, the border has been closed indefinitely, but we think that the situation will be resolved shortly. [end recording]

Zambia

Nigerian President Sends Special Envoy

MB0408094093 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 3 Aug 93

[Text] Nigerian President Ibrahim Babangida has sent a special envoy to deliver a message to President Chiluba concerning developments in the West African country. The message was delivered by Colonel (Iwan Gabeda) to Foreign Affairs Minister Vernon Mwaanga. Mr. Mwaanga said the problem of handing over power to civilians in Nigeria is causing concern and he said he was hopeful that the people of that country will (?assess) the problem) with maturity.

Guinea-Bissau

Opposition Leaders Arrested for Political Activity

AB0308202093 Paris AFP in English 2001 GMT
3 Aug 93

[Text] Bissau, Aug 3 (AFP)—Security agents have arrested two Guinea Bissau opposition leaders, Joao Da Costa and Tagma Nawahi, because they broke a ban on political activity, officials said Tuesday [3 August]. Da Costa, leader of the Party for Renewal and Development, and Nawahi, head of the Bah-Fata Movement, were detained late Monday and accused of breaking the ban by appearing on local television programs.

The two had already been arrested in April and detained for two months, accused of taking part in a March 17 coup bid. They were freed in June on the orders of the military court before which they were to appear. Military officials said more than 50 officers were arrested in connection with the coup.

Cote d'Ivoire

Interior Ministry Halts All Aid Convoys to Liberia

AB0308211293 Paris AFP in English 2045 GMT
3 Aug 93

[Text] Abidjan, Aug 3 (AFP)—Ivory Coast ordered humanitarian groups Tuesday [3 August] to halt all aid convoys from here to Liberia, aid workers said citing a letter from the Interior Ministry. The aid cutoff coincides with reports from U.N. and other charity organizations that hundreds of children have already died of starvation or disease and up to 400,000 persons displaced by the civil war are in desperate need of "urgent, massive" help.

The Interior Ministry here said it was acting at the request of U.N. special representative in Liberia Trevor Gordon-Somers. According to the ministry, Gordon-Somers told the government that if it allowed the passage of convoys to continue, the latest ceasefire signed July 25 after three and a half years of civil war in Liberia could be put in jeopardy. The interim government in Liberia and the Nigerian-led West African peacekeeping force claim that Ivory Coast has used the aid convoys to funnel supplies to rebel leader Charles Taylor and his National Patriotic Front forces which control most of rural Liberia.

Until now Ivory Coast had ignored requests from Monrovia and the West African ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-fire Monitoring Group] force to stop the convoys which have continued in defiance of a warning issued in May that non-governmental convoys crossing into Liberia would be regarded as "military targets".

Correction to Measures Termed 'Worthless Venture'

AB0308123593

The following corrections pertain to the item subheaded "Measures Termed 'Worthless Venture,'" published in the 3 August Africa DAILY REPORT, pages 24-25:

Page 25, column one, second full paragraph, first sentence, make read: ...this measure to put an end—once and for all?—to the massive... (rewording for clarity, deleting editorial note);

Page 25, column two, sentence four, make read ...Ghanaian, and Ivorian traders who are trying to mitigate... (changing "traders" and "are" to plural form).

Liberia

Interim Government Orders Release of Detainees

AB0308133093 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English 0900 GMT 3 Aug 93

[Text] The interim government has issued a directive for the release of persons held in detention as a result of their involvement in the October 1992 onslaught on the people of Liberia and ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] by the NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia]. President Sawyer says all necessary steps must be taken to ensure the release of the detainees and that they will be transferred to encampment and demobilization sites in accordance with ECOMOG's plan of action. Dr. Sawyer hopes that the factions will act similarly so that every effort can be made to begin the demobilization and rehabilitation of the former combatants.

Sawyer Meets ECOMOG Official, Satisfied With Cease-Fire

AB0308123093 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English 0900 GMT 3 Aug 93

[Text] In a continuing effort by the interim government to ensure the smooth and prompt implementation of the Cotonou Accord, President Amos Sawyer has said that he is satisfied that the cease-fire is holding. An Executive Mansion release says the president made the remark after receiving briefings from the deputy field commander of ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group], Brigadier General John Addah.

Meeting yesterday at the Executive Mansion with UN officials, Dr. Sawyer said it is important for the warring factions to immediately commence establishing contacts with ECOMOG for putting into place a joint cease-fire monitoring committee pending the formation of the ECOMOG-UN monitoring team. The president said it is vital that the momentum toward the achievement of peace be maintained and that no vacuum should be left for finalizing the Cotonou arrangement. In this respect,

Dr. Sawyer informed the UN resident representative Mr. Adama Guindu that the interim government has requested the return to Liberia of OAU eminent person, Reverend Canaan Banana. He said Rev. Banana will be in a position to play a conciliatory role among the various parties. The president noted that the mechanics of the Cotonou agreement must be put into place, and this needed a person of the stature of Rev. Banana.

Dr. Sawyer said it is important that the UN moves swiftly in providing the much needed funds for the arrival of the UN forces to join ECOMOG. He asked the UN representative to extend his appreciation to UN secretary general for the UN's supportive role in the implementation of the ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] peace plan. The interim president said the UN should consider delivering needed food and relief supplies to hundreds of persons facing starvation in the Congotown area. He said the NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] must act in a spirit of goodwill and allow the supplies to be delivered.

Responding, Mr. Adama Guindu assured Dr. Sawyer of the United Nation's support in the implementation of the Cotonou Accord. He said the UN has sufficient food and relief supplies to deliver and that the organization was only awaiting information from the NPFL to move in with food and supplies.

Nigeria

Abiola, Eight Others Receive Death Threats

AB0308133093 Paris AFP in English 1254 GMT
3 Aug 93

[Text] Lagos, Aug 3 (AFP)—The man who would be president, Moshood Abiola, and eight other prominent Nigerians have received a death threat, the independent GUARDIAN newspaper reported Tuesday.

Abiola, the candidate in June 12's annulled elections for the Social Democratic Party (SDP), was delivered a threatening letter at his home on Monday [2 August], which he said was sent from northern Nigeria.

A Yoruba Muslim millionaire businessman with strong support particularly in the southwest, Abiola is at loggerheads with some leaders of the SDP on forming an interim government of national unity. Others named in the assassination threat included an ex-president, General Olusegun Obasanjo, and two human rights activists currently in detention for alleged sedition, Beko Ransome-Kuti and lawyer Gani Fawehinmi, he said. Abiola added that he considered the contents of the letter to be a "rumour." Most of those on the list are members of an Association for Democracy and Good Governance which Obasanjo founded in May, and all have urged the junta to uphold the result of the June 12 poll and hand over power.

National leaders of the SDP were scheduled to meet later Tuesday in the capital Abuja to challenge an agreement

by the party's national executive to form an interim government with the rival National Republican Convention (NRC).

Meanwhile, fuel shortages which have plagued Lagos and neighbouring southern states for two months reached a crisis point on Tuesday with huge traffic jams blocking main roads as queues of vehicles waited for petrol. Some drivers slept in their cars overnight Monday as they waited and taxis and bus operators seized the opportunity to hike their fares, at times by up to 300 percent.

Many people walked long distances to their offices and shops. Unconfirmed newspaper reports warned of an increase in the pump price of fuel from next weekend.

Fuel shortages have in the past sparked rioting in Lagos, as did President Ibrahim Babangida's decision to annul the presidential election, when protest demonstrations degenerated into violence leaving at least 17 dead.

A spokesman for the SDP said the national executive's decision to agree with the NRC over interim government was the doing of a few committee members who are sympathetic to General Shehu Musa Yar'adua, a former presidential aspirant in a previous cancelled poll. "Their decision cannot be taken as representing the general opinion of the entire party," he said.

Abiola has called for a full handover of power, with himself heading a government with a five-year mandate. General Babangida has pledged to return power to elected civilians on August 27, the eighth anniversary of his palace coup.

Rights Groups Call for Protests, Government by Abiola

AB0308164093 Paris AFP in English 1555 GMT
3 Aug 93

[Excerpts] Lagos, Aug 3 (AFP)—A coalition of Nigerian human rights groups rejected the military regime's plan to install an unelected interim government and called for mass protests next week.

The Campaign for Democracy (CD), an umbrella group of around 40 rights organizations, called for street demonstrations from August 12 to 14. The organization also urged Moshood Abiola, the millionaire Moslem businessman widely believed to have won the June 12 presidential election annulled by the military, to name his own government in defiance of military ruler General Ibrahim Babangida. [passage omitted]

In a statement the coalition called "for renewed nationwide protests on August 12-14 to oppose Babangida's latest manipulation to prolong military rule, the continued detention of our leaders as well as to back our democratic proposals." It said the proposed Abiola government "should be defended by the Nigerian people and take office on August 27." [passage omitted]

Legislators Urge Babangida To Postpone Election Date

AB0308222093 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 3 Aug 93

[Excerpts] President Ibrahim Babangida has assured members of the National Assembly that the government would not dissolve the political structure. Speaking with a delegation of principal officers of the House of Representatives today, the president said that the government is committed to ensuring that the National Assembly is fully developed to effectively play its legislative role. State House correspondent Biyi Alabi now reports:

[Begin recording] [Babangida, in progress] ...To have us believe in democracy and the representative governors and I think there is no intention from our own part to deviate from these normal standard procedures that are being adopted throughout the countries of the world. So, I do not think [changes thought] I want to assure you that we will look at all these issues respectively. But there will [changes thought] we are aware that we have set some democratic institutions. [end recording]

[Begin recording] [Alabi] The president, who called for a continued cooperation between the legislative and the executive arms of government, thanked the National Assembly members for their commitments to the peace and stability of the country. President Babangida said reports indicate that the movement of some people from parts of the country to their states of origin has stopped following assurances of the federal and state governments, the lawmakers themselves, and other well-meaning Nigerians. The president also touched on the accommodation problems of assembly members, promising to do his best possible to see to the completion of their quarters in Abuja. [passage omitted]

The president also received in audience a delegation of the Kaduna State House of Assembly which came to present their resolution calling on him to postpone the August 14 presidential election and shift the handover date from August 27 to a more convenient date. The legislators, accompanied by Governor Dabo Lere, pinned their submission on the unfavorable political development in the country. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Togo

Candidate Withdraws From Race; Source on Olympio's Lawsuit

AB0308175693 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1230 GMT 3 Aug 93

[Text] In Togo, the final list of candidates for the presidential election has six names, not seven. They are: Jacques Amouzou, Ife Adani, Yao Agboyibor, Edem Kodjo, Gilchrist Olympio, and Gnassingbe Eyadema. The seventh person, Abou Djobo Boukary, the candidate selected by the Alliance for the Defense of the People's Interest, has withdrawn from the race. At a news conference held yesterday, he gave three reasons for his withdrawal. The first reason is the security situation among the people, particularly as regards opposition activists and political leaders. In other words, there are two aspects to the security situation. According to him, four groups of armed soldiers are still out of control; some have even disguised themselves as civilians. Veterans and retired policemen who have returned to their villages are still armed and are working for the former ruling party.

His second reason for withdrawing is that the voters' register has been revised. Djobo Boukary maintains that the voting registers used at the last referendum had been deliberately inflated by General Eyadema's supporters, who added 500,000 fictitious voters. The third reason is statements made of Gen. Eyadema, who said a few days ago that he would never leave, and I quote, Togo in the hands of the opposition, describing the latter as adventurers.

And, still on Togo, we have just learned that a highly placed judicial source said today that it would be impossible to uphold the lawsuit instituted by Gilchrist Olympio, which would have immediately quashed his arrest warrant. Olympio, a candidate in the 25 August presidential election, is suspected by the Togolese Justice Department of being involved in a terrorist attack against President Gnassingbe Eyadema last March. There is no question of the judge dismissing the charge as long as investigations have not been concluded, and, if that did happen, the criminal court would decide on dismissing the charges, the source explained.

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